INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

VOL. XIX NO. 238- BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP BURGOMASTER

Ruhr Unemployed In Ugly Temper.

MILK BOTTLE PACKED WITH EXPLOSIVES.

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Cologne.—The ugly temper of the Ruhr district unemployed is illustrated by an attmpt to blow up Burgomaster's house at Essen. A metal milk bottle packed with explosives was placed against his house and fired by a fuse. It damaged the walls and windows of the house but no one was injured.—Reuter.

DAYS' MORATORIUM

To Apply To Foreign Commercial & Private Payments

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Rio de Janeiro—The President has decreed 60 days' moratorium for all foreign commercial and private payments excluding foreign exchange contracts.

SAFEGUARDING OF PESO

Argentine Govt. To Control Foreign Exchange

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Buenos Aires—The Governmental control of foreign exchange to safeguard the Peso is announced.

To India Via Palestine Route

SERVICE TO BEGIN FROM LONDON ON 17TH

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Oct. 9.

The first service to India via Palestine leaves London on 17th October. Seaplanes will be utilised for alighting on the Sea of Galilee near British Tiberius from where passengers will motor four miles to Semakh where they will pick up land aeroplanes for India. It is anticipated that 12 hours will be saved on Indian route by coming via the Sea of Galilee.

Subject to completion of arrangements the first passenger aeroplane from London to Cape Town will depart on 20th January and arrive at its destination on 31st January. The first North-bound aeroplane from Cape Town will depart from there on 25th January and is due in London on 5th February.—Reuter.

AIRMAIL SERVICE TO ENGLAND.

Change Of Time And Route.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Change of time-table and the route of the Imperial Airways is announced in a communique which says.—The Imperial Airways west-bound aeroplane which at present leaves Karachi on a Thursday will, with effect from 21st October, leave on Wednesday, arriving in London on Tuesday as at present.

The eastbound aeroplane which leaves London on a Saturday will arrive at Karachi on Friday with effect from the 23rd October, instead of on Thursday. The transit time in both directions will thus be lengthened by a day during winter. The route will also be changed in respect of (1) the train journey and (2) air journey across Mediterranean. The aeroplane of India-England air service will maintain connection with African air service in both directions. The time table of the Indian State Air Service will also be changed simultaneously with effect from Tuesday 20th October in west-bound flight from Delhi and from Saturday 24th October in eastward flight from Karachi.—A. P

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT IS DECLARATION OF CLASS-WAR.

Brailsford Foresees Triumphant Capitalist Coalition Will Confront Beaten Working Class

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, commenting in the "New Leader" on the dissolution of Parliament, says:

If we face it with frank realism, we shall have to state it otherwise. This dissolution is a declaration of class war, more frank and conscious, than anything we have experienced in recent history. This will be, as they say it, a sharp battle and when it is over, a triumphant capitalist Coalition will confront a beaten working—class and impose its will through four years of reaction.

(Other Election News on Page 16)

POLICE CLASH WITH UNEMPLOYED

Baton Charge In Manchester

BROKEN HEADS AND SMASHED WINDOWS

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Eighty thousand workers took part in a demonstration against the National Government in Manchester yesterday. There was a fierce struggle between the police and the unemployed demonstrators who were marching to the Town Hall to send a deputation to the City Council.

Stones were thrown by the demonstrators at the special police, which were called out. Fire hoses were used against the crowd and finally a baton charge was ordered.

There were scuffles in the side-streets.

Several policemen were pulled down from their horses and hundreds of windows were broken. Women fainted and traffic were held up for over 10 minutes. A large number of persons were hurt while many were arrested.

Stowaways In Ship's Boilers.

RUSE TO GET TO ENGLAND

(Special Cable.)
LONDON Oct. 9.

Wellington.—The illicite efforts of penniless unemployed to return to Britain from Australia and New Zealand are becoming continuous annoyance to the ships' officers. Seven stowaways hiding below and above the boilers and in shaft tunnels were discovered on board the "Mahia" to-day. The vessel was still off New Zealand coast and the stowaways were landed at Gisborne where they were sentenced to fort-night's imprisonment.—Reuter.

FREE INSURANCE POLICY.

By arrangement with the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., the "Chronicle" will give as a prize in one of its competitions a life policy—an Endowment Policy, which will mean a gift for the successful competitor of Rs. 1,000 at a certain age, besides being a good provision for his family. It will be a fully paid-up policy.

SITE FOR INDIAN SANDHURST.

Dehra Dun Likely To Be Chosen.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Although the question has not yet been decided by the Viceroy and his Council, it is confidently believed that Dehra Dun will be the site selected for the proposed Military Sandhurst in India.—A. P.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Colonel J. K. Tod, C.M.G., Indian Army (Retired) as Colonel of 18th K. E. O. Cavalry.

The Army Gazette announces the following.—Major General J. E. S. Brind is to be Deputy Chief of General Staff, Army Headquarters. Major General R. C. Wilson is to be commandant, Staff College Quetta.—A. P.

Liberal Party Headquarters Ordered To Quit.

WELSH WIZARD'S LATEST

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Following the announcement that Mr' Lloyd George has loaned the famous Liberal Treasure Chest comes a statement that he as the landlord of the Liberal Headquarters' premises, has handed a notice to quit to the organisation at present there.

(Earlier Message On Page 16)

Giving Boys A Good Time.

MILLIONAIRE BACHELOR OFFERS WORLD CRUISE

(Special Cable.)
LONDON Oct. 9.

A newspaper advertisement offering 200 school-boys a trip round the world denotes the latest activity of A. C Ballard, who devotes his life and vast fortune to the care of boys.

Hundreds of boys attend his two huge institutes at Plymouth. He provides them with clothing, bicycles and pocket-money and himself lives in two-roomed flat served entirely by males.

His present intention is to charter a liner and personally conduct the tour of the world giving boys a good time at every port of call.—Reuter.

Latest News.

LABOUR PARTY MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Labour Party manifesto records the conviction that the summoning of the Round Table Conference by the Labour Party in 1930 opened a new epoch in the history of Anglo-Indian relations. The party is convinced that the re-assembly of the Conference offers a unique opportunity for friendly partnership between the two peoples. While recognising the difficulties to be surmounted the Party will offer stern opposition to those seeking to prevent the Conference from bearing its full result. If returned to power, Labour will leave no stone unturned to bring the Conference to a successful issue.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The report of Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa will be published simultaneously in India, East Africa and Britain on 2nd November.—Reuter.

JAP DESTROYER FOR NANKING.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Shanghai.—Japanese Minister Shigemitsu boarded the destroyer for Nanking to-day to present the warning that Japan will hold the Chinese Government responsible for any consequences of its failure to suppress anti-Japanese movement."—Reuter.

Sankey's Solicitude For Over-Worked Round Table Knights.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE ADJOURNS.

MAHATMA ASKS FOR FACING FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION FIRST.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference met this morning, Lord Sankey presiding. It sat for one hour and adjourned till 13th October, when Federal Finance and Federal Court will be the first subjects to be taken up.

LORD SANKEY'S SPEECH.

—:o:—

At the meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee this morning Lord Sankey said: "Before we proceed with any discussion I ask for permission to make a few remarks on the situation in which we find ourselves. We are all naturally disappointed that the Minorities Sub-Committee has failed up till now to reach a final agreement on the difficult problem referred to it. But I, at any rate, am not dismayed. I am not even downhearted. On the contrary in my view the situation is excellent for we are all determined that this Round Table Conference shall not fail and that the Federal Structure Sub-Committee shall continue the work and bring it to a successful conclusion. If we fail we should be the laughing stock of the world. But there is something far more serious and far worse than that. What is to happen in India if we are not successful? I shudder to think.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

Forgive me for telling you that you have captured the heights. you are within sight of the promised land for which you and your fathers have waited so long and so patiently. When success is in your grasp, are you going to let it slip? Are you going to turn your back on that promised land and retreat to the desert of disageement and chaos of non-co-operation? How can you walk together unless you be agreed? Do not be discouraged. Let us make another effort. It is possible for you to see with your own eyes the desire of India accomplished. Do not imagine that your children's children alone will have that satisfaction. It is for you to decide whether you shall see it yourselves.

MINORITY QUESTION.

With regard to the minorities you will expect me to say something. I purposely stood aside because my work has been here and not on the Minorities Committee, but it may help you to have the views of a fresh mind upon the subject. I realised from the beginning that it is no doubt the most difficult of all questions we have to decide. You will forgive me for saying this that as I realised that at the beginning, I realise this now that every member has honestly done his best to come to an agreement upon the subject. There is not one of you who does not want an agreement, but you are quite rightly (and I do hot blame you) advancing your own points of view. In my view the immediate question with regard to the minorities is not what the settlement shall be, but the method by which there shall be settlement.

GENERAL ELECTION INTERVENES.

I would ask you to turn your attention to that for the next few days. You have tried your best to get a settlement. I am not blaming you but let us see now what is the best way of getting a settlement. I want to offer you a suggestion with regard to the future procedure and perhaps you will allow me to adopt tones not quite so serious as those in which I have been speaking to you. I do not know what you think, but I should think that you must all be tired of memoranda, minorities and mid-night meetings. I should think you would be glad to have rest for a day or two or for several. I was very sorry that when you came over here the general election should have delayed matters. I was sorry firstly because I think the coming on of the general election did to some extent distract attention from our work. When you came over here on the last occasion in November or December you occupied the centre of the stage and great work was done in the education of public opinion. This time unfortunately the general election has rather monopolised the public attention, but it is the ill wind that blows nobody good. I thought to myself last night, "I am not sorry that they are over here during the general election because they will soon be having a general election themselves in India and they will know a little about it." (Laughter.)

NOT WASTE OF TIME.

For example some of you will know exactly what to call each other for three weeks (Laughter) and if one distinguished member will allow me to say so, I am looking forward with great interest to receiving a copy of the "Hindu" with the first leading article on the state of parties at the first Indian General Election. I hope, therefore, it will not be all a waste of time. Now I am going to suggest that the subjects we are going to discuss you cannot discuss as tired men and I do not think it will be much use going on very far, if at all, to-day, but I have a bit of good news for you, thanks to Lord Peel and other members of the Finance Sub-Com-

(Continued on page 9)

DIEHARD PRESS VENTILATES ITS SPLEEN

"Obvious, Mr. Gandhi Will Throw Blame On Government."

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 21.

Most of the morning papers pa Mr. MacDonald on his back, fo. what they call it his straight talk to the Indian delegates.

The "Times," the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Mail" are in the forefront in their attack on Gandhiji for his plainly telling the British delegates that by asking the Minorities to settle first the cart was put before the horse masmuch as suspicions must reign supreme, so long as different communities did not know what Britain meant to give India.

GANDHIJI'S BLUNT ASSERTION.

His assertion that nominated delegates can never succeed so long as they remained un-elected by the Indian people has also given ground for the Die-hard papers to say that it was obvious from the first to those who knew India that owing to communal differences Mr. Gandhi will finally throw the blame on the British Government.

"GUARDIAN'S" MILK-AND-WATER ATTITUDE.

The "Daily Herald" refrains from commenting on the communal failure, but the "Manchester Guardian" takes milk-and-water attitude, thus indicating that it shares Gandhiji's opinions as well as well as Premier's intentions.

Wilhelm Miklas President Of Vienna

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Vienna.—The Christian Socialist President Wilhelm Miklas has been re-elected for four years.

Indian State Broadcasting Service To Close.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

A communique states.—The Government of India have decided on the advice of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee, to close down the Indian State Broadcasting Service, the operations of which will accordingly cease at an early date.—A. P.

LIGHT THROWN ON HOW PEACE PARLEYS WERE BROKEN

Muslims Who Stuck To Their 14 Points

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).
LONDON. Oct. 9.

The Federal Structure Committee adjourned till Tuesday next. The "Free Press" reports on the communal question are misleading and not well informed. The correct position is that the Hindu and Sikh delegates supported Mahatma Gandhi's proposal for judicial tribunal for communal settlement. The Hindu delegates generally agreed with the Congress formula of representation in the legislatures provided similar protection was given to the provincial Hindu minorities.

They, also in conjunction with the Sikhs, are prepared to compromise in a spirit of give and take within two limits. Firstly no reservation of seats for any majority community in any province with the object and result of guaranteeing to them Statutory majority; secondly in no circumstances there shall be representation of any minority community in any province by reservation of seats below its population strength. But the Muslims under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah, Sir M. Shafi and Aga Khan preserved silence and stuck to their 14 points and were not prepared to give and take, not even the acceptance of Mahatma Gandhi's proposal for the judicial tribunal.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 16.)

HINDENBURG AND HITLER TO MEET.

Bruening Busy At Cabinet-Making

DISSOLUTION OF REICHSTAG IMMINENT.

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Berlin.—To-day's sensation is news that Gen. Hindenburg and Nazi leader Gen. Hitler will to-morrow discuss the situation. This is the first time that they come into personal contact. Meanwhile Dr. Bruening is continuing to prepare a Cabinet for the presentation to-night when he will ask the President to dissolve the Reichstag if it proves hostile to the Government.—Reuter.

WAR CLOUDS IN MANCHURIA

League Takes A Serious View

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Oct.

Geneva.—The serious view in the League circles regarding increasing gravity of the situation in Manchuria is reflected by the announcement that the Council contemplate advancing a special meeting provisionally arranged for 14th October to 12th October. The announcement expresses hope that all Foreign Ministers will be able to attend.

STATES' PEOPLES' DELEGATION IN LONDON

The Publicity Officer, Indian States People's Conference, Rangpur, writes:

The Indian States People's Conference cabling the activities of States People's delegation there, says:

The States People's delegation arrived here on Saturday evening and interviewed the Maharao of Cutch. Mahatmaji was also interviewed on Sunday and it was proposed that the people's delegation should meet princes' delegation. Pandit Malaviya, Messrs. Joshi, Shivarao and Ranganswami Aiyengar were also interviewed.

There is a movement amongst certain British leaders to canvass support for princes who are putting very high demands. They are arranging to place Bombay Conference resolutions concerning people's rights before the plenary session together with information about the Conference.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

	New York, 9.
Previous Closing Rate	5.92
To-day's Opening Rate	5.93
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.89
Difference	—.03

Broach Expectation Rs. 194-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

	Liverpool, Oct. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	4.05
To-day's Opening Rate	4.17
Difference	plus .12
To-day's Closing Rate	4.13
Difference	plus .08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Oct. 9.
Siver Ready	17 3/8
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	17 9/16
Higher	1/16

Tone of market.—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	...y, Oct. 8.
Bhadarva	57 4 0
Asho	53 4 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Will ED your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—AGENTS to sell shares on attractive terms. Business very lucrative. Apply INDIAN MEDICAL LABORATORY, LTD., 44, Badurbagan St., Calcutta.
A

UNEMPLOYED!—Don't despair. To insure against loss of opportunity, represent your case to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate.
A 5999

WANTED—A SENIOR TRAINED TEACHER for a Gujarati Boys' Primary School in Central Provinces. Apply stating qualifications, experience and pay required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1196, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3748

WANTED—DISTRIBUTORS either sex everywhere. Salary and Commission. No investments. Articles popular, samples free by Rd. Parcel against 4 As. Stamps. UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., 374, Lamington Road, adjoining Police Station, Bombay 7.
A R5993

WANTED—A QUALIFIED PERSON, possessing practical and scientific knowledge of Oil Milling and its by-products. Salary according to qualifications Apply by letter giving full particulars, copies of testimonials and terms required to SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LTD., 27, Bastion Road, Bombay.
A R 5983

WANTED—URGENTLY experienced Sound Recording Man or Cameraman who thoroughly understands the working of Tanar-Light Sound Recorder for Rangoon. State experience and salary required. Apply, Post Box No. 885, Rangoon.
A R 5957

WANTED—One Hindu qualified NURSE and one HINDU MIDWIFE for up-country Female Hospital. Apply CANJEE DWARKADASS, 53, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5981

WANTED—A SENIOR TRAINED MATRIC TEACHER for a Gujarati Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Middle School in Central Provinces. Apply stating qualifications, experience and pay required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3747

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, senior trained, for a Gujarati Girls' Primary School in Central Provinces. Apply stating qualifications, experience and pay required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1197, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3749

WANTED—PROSPEROUS Industrial or Commercial Concern to appoint a respectable gentleman agent for the Province Punjab of N.W.F. Province of the Punjab. Apply at once to K. S. MALI, 15, Military Road, Santa Cruz.
A R 5984

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see Mr. Merwanji Nagporewalla, Soona-mer Villa, Linking Road, Khar.
C R30C

MATHERAN S. LORD'S CENTRAL HOTEL with electric lights open from 1st October. BUNGALOWS TO LET.
C R 5983

TO LET—In business locality—Airy spacious ROOMS for Residence or Office in Saraswati Mahal, Third floor, opp: Police Commissioner's Office, Carnac Road. Apply IRANI, Sidhwa Building, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao.
C R5992

Medical

USE "DERMINE" best cure for RING-WORM, ECZEMA, DRY ITCH, etc., price 6 annas. Sold at leading Chemists and Provision Merchants. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, PERRY & CO. D. C. OOMRIGER, Crawford Market, AKBERALI, Fort, etc. Dermine does not stain the clothes.
M 3372

NO BALM IN INDIA or anywhere else equals the SWADESHI ST. XAVIER BALM. Try once only, and convince yourself. Sold everywhere. Price As. 9 per bottle. Stockists: PERRY & CO. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road. AKBARALLY EBRAHIMJI, Fort, D. C. UMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.
M R5918

LEUCODERMA?—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you. For full particulars apply: 'SRI' WORKS, Beadon Sq., CALCUTTA.
M R 5805 A

Trade Announcement.

ENQUIRIES INVITED for investments. Mortgage arranged Loans advanced to any extent on Properties, jewellary, shares, Mills Jagirics, etc., from respectable clients. Apply P. B. Mehta, No. 60, Medow Street.
T R 5963

LOOMS FOR SALE—TENDERS are invited for purchase of 50 Henry Livesey's 28" Reed space, plain, over pick, Looms of 1914 in perfect working condition. Can be seen at the Mills, Parbhadevi Road. Apply CROWN SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD., 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R 5979

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY FORMULAS, real money savers, marvellous results. For particulars send anna stamp. SHILPIYONI, Matunga, Bombay.
T R 5955

WANTED—Desirous efficiency in Hosiery Knittings in Rupees Forty only. Hosiery yarn and machines for sale at moderate price. Please write or see Mr. SEN, Elephant, Building, Fourth floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R5909

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. E. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W8

PERSIAN, ARABIC, FRENCH Classes coach students with full success, Mazendi, 167, Bori Bunder, opposite Empire Theatre.
E R5997

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P ft 5870

FREE! FREE! FREE!—To-day's American Cotton 100 per cent guaranteed our Ten Rupees "Certainty" Figure will be given free to buyers of most popular "Sunrise" full next week's Cotton Forecasts and to-day's Race Tips Bulletin! Price Rupee One only! Also offers every week three cash prizes of Rupees Thirty! Last weekly's prize winning Numbers 95, 163 and 129 should also call "SUNRISE" Office, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema.
P R5990

Books & Stamps.

BENHAM'S LAWS OF SCIENTIFIC HAND-READING Practical Treatise Art called Palimistry. 800 Life Illustrations. Rs. 18-12. ROBINSON'S Graven Palm. Science of Palmistry, 251 Illustrations Rs. 7-14. ANDREWS' Theory and Design of Structures. Numerous Illustrations. Rs. 10-2 KING CO., Cheapest House, Bombay.
L R5964

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

S. S. YAMAGATA MARU

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 7th instant from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 5. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE FOR A LOST POLICY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No 0247636 W/E on the life of Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Ghante, C/o. Mr. Wamanrao V. Ghante, Room No. 12, Mulji Haridas Chawl No. 1, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay, duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from the date.

P. CHAUDHURY,
Secretary,
India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
5698

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

—:o:—

S.S. "HAGUE MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 9th October, 1931 from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, (other than those empanelled in the case under trial who are required to attend as usual at 11 a.m.) are required to attend at the High Court on Monday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock (S.T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th October, 1931.
3756

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 27529 in respect of 5 Ordinary shares Nos. 159531 to 159535 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Shah Kesharichand Jechand, deceased, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at thier Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. I, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 5th October, 1931.
5994

NOTICE.

OWING TO EXPANSION OF BUSINESS the INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD., has REMOVED their Office in a more commodious building at 102, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA, on the second floor, from 1st October, 1931.
3741

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 22nd October to SATURDAY, the 7th November, 1931, both days inclusive.

The 57th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Directors' Report, declare dividends, elect two Directors and appoint two Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
By their Constituted Attorney,
M. N. KUKA.
Bombay, 7th October, 1931.
3753

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ADJOURNED AUCTION SALE, held on 29th September, 1931, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, under instructions from Sir Shapurji Bomanji Billimoria, Kt., the Receiver in Suit No. 172 of 1929 (The Imperial Bank of India vs. Gulam Hussein Essaji) and pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by the Consent Order, dated the 18th March, 1931, made in the said suit our client was the highest bidder and declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned property.

Any persons having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground subject to all the Rules and Regulations relating to the tenure of land in the Cantonment of Poona together with Chawls, messuages, tenements, outhouses, stables and compound situate, lying and being in the Cantonment of Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, District of Poona, and bearing No. 827 (Eight hundred and Twenty-seven), Goota Street in the Register of houses of the Poona Cantonment Committee and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Taboot Street, on or towards the West by Goota Street, on or towards the South by House No. 828 and a public lane, and on or towards the North by Bootee Street.

Dated this 9th day of Oct., 1931.

SHAH & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3759

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SETH DUNICHAND DEVIDUTTMAL and DWARKADAS JAMNADAS [illegible] Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground containing by admeasurement 1507 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenement or bungalows, wells, walls standing thereon, situate at Ghodbunder Road, Malad, within the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay, Suburban and bearing Notified Area Committee Number 32 and surrounded by a wall on four sides and bounded on the East by the property of Karsondas Harjiwandas and Cordhandas Morarji, on the West by the Ghodbunder Road, on the North by the property of the Vendor, on the South by the property of Laxmibai.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1931.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3751

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. H. H. Annett, Engineer, proceeded Home, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Arthur House," ground-floor, back flat, Cooperage, opp. the Esplanade Band Stand, valuable household furniture, such as telescopic dining table, Jacobean dining chairs, and sideboards, Chesterfield drawing room suites, clock writing tables, carved blackwood table, teakwood and blackwood almyrahs with mirrors, cheval glass, marble top tables, dressing table, teapoys, hat stand, carpets, glass crockery and silverware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, in one lot in the Compound of Bandra Slaughter House:—

A large lot of Corrugated Iron Sheets.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Messrs. VORA & Co

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY), 11th inst, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Indu Bhuvan, Thakore Dwar (Girgaum) near Zavba Ram Mandir of Teak and Blackwood Dining Drawing and Bed-Room Furniture H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Kasrial Tune Harmonium, Drawing Room Cabinets, China Cabinet, Chesterfield suites, Drawing Room suites, Fireproof safe, Glassware, etc.

Property of Private Gentleman.

The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Indu Bhuvan, Thakore Dwar (Girgaum), near Ram Mandir, of very valuable Diamond Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Gold Watch, etc.

Pearl Ornaments, Necklaces, Ear-studs, Bangles, Rings, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Mohile and Parekh, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, Messrs. C.N. BANKER & CO., and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Mr. Ramchandra Bhikhuji.

The above is on view.

CONDITION:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the delivery should be taken off within 2 days.

VORA & CO.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH AND SHERATOON STYLE FURNITURE, ETC.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 19, Cuffe Parade, Colaba of the best English and Sheratoon modern style specially made Bungalow Furniture, all to match full size richly upholstered Chesterfield suites, carpets, H. M. V. Gramophone, English cabin trunk, old Chinaware, Singer Machine, best platedware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

MIRACLES IN YOGISM.

1. Questions marvellously read and precisely answered.
2. Chronic diseases and all miseries radically cured.
3. Photos of dead or alive miraculously revealed.

Rs. 5 for 4 questions.

Consult Prof. R. A. Gill, personally or by post. Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Oomrigar Building, opp Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

N.B.—The Professor has also prepared a book called the Book of All-Power, in which your destinies are accurately recorded This wonderful book will be used from October 12 for a few days only. Don't miss this opportunity.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KING EDWARD HOSPITAL.

A New Maternity Ward

The following is a summary of the annual report for the year 1930 of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Baroda Moodliar Dispensary, Poona.

The Nurses' quarters were opened on the 19th September 1930 by Lady Sykes, when H. E. the Governor presided. This building has cost the Managing Committee of the Hospital Rs. 31,693 but out of that Rs. 22,844 have been collected so far by way of contribution.

The buildings work of the extention of the Maternity Ward for which the Sardar Pudumji family has given a sum of Rs. 25,000 is under construction and is expected to be ready shortly. Raja Bahadur Pratapgiri has promised a donation of Rs. 10,000 for the Rest House.

Since the establishment of the training of Village Dais under the Lady Wilson Baby Scheme the hospital was taken advantage of to train village Dais. Nine probationers (mid-wives) were sent to the B. P. N. A. Examination and out of them 8 were successful. In 1930 —fourteen new candidates were taken up for Midwifery.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS INCREASING.

The Infant Welfare work taken up last year is progressing well. The number of in-door and out-door patients is increasing every years. The total number of indoor-patients for the year 1930 was 930 out of which 824 were maternity cases out of 824 cases 139 were abnormal, medical and surgical. While in the year 1929 it was 861, and in 1928 it was 691. The total number of out-door patients treated in 1930 was 59,466; whereas in the years of 1928 and 29 it was 39,616, and 49,055 respectively. 8 operations were performed during the year. Babies born in Hospital were 731. The number of patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinic during the year was 3306.

Vir Vithaldas Fund Committee.

The following is a statement of account of Vir Vithaldas fund Committee, from 28th May 1930 to 26th September 1931.

It will be remembered that Vir Vithaldas is the first Martyr from Mandvi who gave his life in the last Civil Disobedience Movement in Bombay.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total Subscriptions subscribed till date	8044	3	0
Total	8044	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Payments made to applicants whose applications were passed for help from this fund (to 81 applicants)	3220	5	0
Amount lying as deposit with Sheth Khimji Nagji in the name of the above fund	4196	1	0
Amount not yet recovered	612	4	0
Cash balance with the Secretary	15	9	0
Total	8044	3	0

With reference to the meeting of the donors and the Executive Committee called on the 19th and 26th instant as well as postage charges incurred by the Secretary from the beginning of the Fund till this date, the expenses total Rs. 33.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9.

Comorin, Cartwright, Sydney.
Mooltan, Morton, London.
Bankura, Durkee, Busrah.
British Venture, Robertson, Abadan.
Hague Maru, Tsuda, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 10.

Comorin, Cartwright, London.

LOADING.

Oct. 9.

Steamer British Venture for Abadan.
Steamer Hague Maru for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Comorin:—The P. & O. S N Coy's English mail steamer Comorin, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 64 passengers.

S S British Venture: The A P O Coy's steamer British Venture, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Hugue Maru: The O S K steamer Hague Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

S S Comorin for London.—22 bales animal skin, H A Aminoff; 22 bales animal skin, H Habibullaoff; 7 bales animal skin, A Azizulla; 1 bale woollen carpets, Symington Cox & Co; 105 cwts. apricot kernals, R Devshi.

For Marseilles.—1562 cwts. groundnut, R Devshi.

For Piracus.—40 cwts. gum olibonum, E Valimohamad & Co.

S S Stolzenfels for Antwerp.—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ranchi for Marseilles.—3,000 cwts. groundnut, K Devchand & Co.

S S City of Marseilles for Antwerp.—165 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 200 cwts. mustardseed, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Ehrenfels for Ghent.—280 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam.—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts. joowari, M Bhuta & Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, 6,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 3952 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen.—63 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Hamburg.—32 bales goat hair, 4 bales wool raw, H R Rehmanbhai; 1589 cwt. myrabollam, C Jivanlal & Co.; 404 cwt. castor oil, H Hargovandas & Co.; 3360 cwts. joowari, Ralli Bros.; 14 cases dry casings, A D Meyer.

S S Essen for Hamburg.—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.

S S Unicol for Philadelphia.—2000 cwts. myrabollam, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Himalaya for Fiume.—200 cwts. groundnuts, M Bhuta & Co.;

For Piracus.—200 cwt. black pepper; 200 cwts. groundnuts, M Bhuta & Co.

For Ancona.—1000 cwt. castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Venice.—110 bales cotton raw, V Curamsey.

S S Kaga Maru for Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Hongkong:—50 cwt. gum qooqal, 61 cwt. jardali, 30 cwt. kishmis, E S Abdul Kayam.

S S Sumatra Maru for Shanghai.—57 cwt. sandal wood, S Nowroji.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

S S Varela, Agents, M M & Co. from Busrah.—30 bags jalls; 108 bags beans; 28 bags S skins; 19475 bags dates.

From Mohammerah from 60 bags beans; 1950 bags dates.

From Bushire.—162 bags almond kernals; 24 bags raisin.

From Karachi.—12 bundles bar soap; 33 cases fish.

S S Jalaveera, Agents, S S N Co, from Moulmein.—16146 bags rice; 171 pces. teak posts; 661 pces. teak planks; 28872 pces teak scantlings.

From Rangoon.—823 bags rice; 30 cases lampware; 50 cases sardines; 12 cases canvas shoes.

From Alleppey.—713 bags cocoanuts.

From Cochin.—200 killies hooks shells; 1002 bundle coir yarn; 80 bundles coir rope; 10 bundles mats.

S S Nirpura, Agents, M M & Co. from Calcutta.—5020 ton coal; 924 bags rice; 5090 pces C I piper and fitting. 130 bundle y.m. sheets; 52 cases soap; 100 cases Brandy 11 cases perfumery; 202 cases betelnuts; 494 drums paint; 80 cases paper; 200 nos. empty drums; 48 tubes pig iron; 4375 chests tea; 33 bales H Cloth; 50 bales jute twine; 273 bales gunnies.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

INDIA'S BEST NATIONAL DRINK

Visit AMBER TIPS STALL at SWADESHI EXHIBITION at Congress House.

DIABETES FREE

TRY the New Theory of Treatment. Cure Certain! 20-Page Book tells how.

Venus Research Lab. P.O.Box 587, CALCUTTA

WRITE FOR A COPY.

DIVINE MEDICINE OF

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS.

WITHOUT OPERATION.

Why do you suffer from Hernia. Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—Dr. H. C. ROY, DIVINE TREATMENT HALL 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta

100 p.c. SILKS

FOR SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS & SAREES.

THE INDIAN SILK & TUSSORE HOUSE,

Dwarkadas Mansion, West Randhurst Rd. ,Bombay

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes. "Destroyer" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect. Causes no irritation. Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3 only.

N.B.—Price refunded if not benefitted.

MANAGER, GULZAR TRADING AGENCY, Post Box No. 72, Lahore

YOUNG INDIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Have A Good Time

BUT DON'T NEGLECT

OLD AGE

A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY WITH

The YOUNG INDIA

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

taken in your young age when your power of earning is great, would support you in time of NECESSITY. "YOUNG INDIA" is a Progressive Pioneer Life Insurance Company of Gujarat. Agents wanted: Write to:— RAMDAS KHIMJI SONS AND CO., (Chief Agents for Bombay, Berar and Khandesh), P. O. BOX 718. BOMBAY.

"WOMEN UNDER LOCK MAKE COMPETITION IMPOSSIBLE"

—MR. F. B. TYEBJI.

Necessity Of Women's-Education.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT POONA

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 7.

The sixteenth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference began to-day in the Haroon Hall, Poona, in the presence of a large number of delegates from different parts of the Presidency, and visitors representing all communities. Prominent amongst those present, besides the Nawab Saheb of Sacheen, and Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyebji, the President-elect, were the Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, the Commissioner Central Division, Thakore Saheb of Kerwada, Muslim members of the Council. Messrs. Kamat, Mohmedali, Dost Mohmed, Nawab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rasheed Khan, Police Commissioner Cutch, the Dewan of Sacheen and others.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Sacheen came in a procession. On arrival the Nawab Saheb inspected the 'guard of honour' presented by the Muslim Volunteer Corps. The deliberations of the Conference began with a recitation from the holy Quran, and a poem of welcome.

OBSTACLE IN EDUCATION.

The Nawab Saheb opened the Conference and said, that the great obstacle in the way of the Muslim education was not due to lack of funds, but due to the lack of unity on the part of those who work. He further emphasised on the importance of organisation and the spread of education among Muslim women.

UNITY TO ACHIEVE OBJECT.

Mr. Mohamed Salahuddin, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the Nawab Saheb, Hon. Justice Tyebji and the delegates on behalf of the Conference, and referred to and regretted the irreparable loss which the community had suffered by the death of late Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, who was the moving spirit of the Conference. He also hoped that his worthy son, Mr. Ahmed, who had taken his place as General Secretary of the Conference, will prove a worthy son of a worthy father. He further said that these were the days of progress and only those who stood on their own legs should be able to march on the path of progress. He further regretted the plight, at present, of the Muslims, for once they were the torch-bearers in all activities of the world. He also made a call for united action in order to achieve the object of the Conference. The needs of the community, he said, are many-fold and it could be achieved by unity only.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The President explained the meaning of the word 'education' and its vernacular equivalent 'tarbiyat.' The backwardness of the Muslims, he said, was due to their own fault. He then explained the object of education and emphasised on the need of female education. He said, "How can Muslims debar their women from education, when they boast, and rightly boast, that it is Islam, which brought women to the status of equality with men. If we keep our women locked up, then it will be impossible for our community to compete with other communities whose men and women work hand-in-hand."

At the end Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim announced that the Nawab Saheb of Sacheen was pleased to donate rupees 2,000 for the Conference and rupees 300 per annum for one scholarship, and rupees one thousand for Anjuman-e-Islam, Poona.

BRITAIN'S LOST MARKETS

All Round Decrease

A correspondent writes:

The total of cotton exports for the first six months of the year amounted to only £28,629,167. This was a decline of £28,234,025 in 1930, and nearly £42,000,000 in 1929.

Exports of iron and steel manufactures in six months to June totalled £15,789,870 as against £28,659,238 in 1930 and over £34,000,000 in 1929. In the pig iron section of this main trade, the exports were only 103,011 tons, valued at £370,250, as compared with 162,872 tons, valued at £663,614 in the first half of last year. In the same period galvanized sheeting sold abroad dropped from 261,654 tons to 125,354 tons and the income from this source from £3,756,219 to £1,591,544.

EFFECT OF COAL MINES ACT.

The figures for the coal trade form an interesting commentary on the working of the Coal Mines Act, which came into force from the beginning of this year. Six months of the Act's working has been accompanied by a reduction in the volume of coal exported by over 7,000,000 tons, the figure being 21,284,988 tons, against 28,548,670 tons for the first half of 1930. The income from coal was reduced from £23,988,875 to £17,164,283.

The value of foreign orders for British shipbuilding yards dropper from £8,824,976 to £6,090,499, and the total value of trade in vehicles, of which shipbuilding forms a section, was reduced from £26,250,529 to £17,291,749.

BENGAL MUSLIM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

RELIGION CANNOT STAND IN OUR WAY TO SWARAJ, SAYS SJT. SUBHAS BOSE.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

The All-Bengal Muslim Students' Conference was also held in Calcutta on Saturday and Sunday last. Lt.-Col. Hassan Suhrawardy, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, presided.

In course of his address welcoming the delegates the Chairman of the Reception Committee said:

"With the advent of the Reforms Legislatures were newly constituted and since then we in Bengal are having too many leaders, but no followers. To me it appears that Reforms for Mussalmans are not for advancement, but for retrogression—they came not as a blessing but as a curse.

Whenever our so-called leaders have done anything for the community, I am sure it is not for the community but onyl as a side-issue for the fulfilment of their own interest."

"A time has come for us when we are to join hands and work hard for the salvation of the hungry and suffering millions. In find no distinction between the Hindu and Muslim students when a greater and nobler interest of the country is involved. Religion, which is said to be obnoxious cause dissociating us from one another, is of little importance. Religion cannot stand in the way of our attaining Swaraj if we jointly champion the cause of right and fight for the common cause and interest."

In conclusion, Mr. Bose requested the Muslim students to choose any great man of the world and build their character after his, so that they might be led to the path of freedom and happiness.

Bombay Merchants' Protest Against Enhanced Registration Charges.

Mr. M. H. Gandhi, Secretary, Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association, has addressed a letter to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, protesting against the revision of registration fees and prepayment of postage on complaints against postal department:—

In the opinion of his Committee, the proposed enhancement of 50 per cent of Registration fee is bound to act infavourably upon trade, already passing terms through the most adverse times. The fee of three annas for registration is more or less a tax which is bound to deflect much of the revenue from the source of driving the people to utilise the method of Registration on a much smaller scale, with the consequence that, while the people will be deprived of a convenient facility, the Postal Authorities are not likely to make any appreciable improvement in their revenues.

Regarding the decision to deprive the public of free transmission of complaints, against postal and Telegraphs Departments, the Committee feels that such a step is likely to interfere with the efficiency of the Departments whose activities extend over the whole country. Stopping of the free transmission of complaints, removes the only salutory check upon inefficiency. Referring to the proposed enhancement in the price of postcards and envelopes according to Financial statement made last week the Committee asks if there is any possibility of Postal and Telegrphic Departments getting sufficient number of legitimate complaints and suggestions at the prohibitive cost of three-fourths of an anna. In the opinion of the Committee, such a decision will not only tell upon the efficiency of the Departments but also frustrate the object of getting enhanced revenue.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, October 7.

As anticipated in our last Report the general effect of the supplementary Budget of the Government of India has been unfavourable on almost all markets including Stock Market, Cloth Market, Yarn Market and others, with the result that prices have declined in all these markets after the Budget and the trading has been more restricted. The heavy taxation proposed in the Budget has been reviewed by the public with alarm and it is believed that such a crushing taxation will be detrimental to the Trade in general and that there cannot be any hope of revival in the Trade as a result. On the other hand, in all probability the already serious situation in Trade is likely to be more serious in course of time. The general feeling in business circles is far from optimistic and the tendency in all markets is distinctly downwards. Besides this, there have been heavy fluctuations in almost all commodity markets mainly due to fluctuations in Dollar Sterling, Cross Rate and since the time Great Britain has gone off the Gold Standard, several prominent businessmen in Yarn and cloth think it very risky to trade in the present uncertain circumstances and many of them have therefore considerably restricted their trading activities with the result that turnover is very limited during the last few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Inquiries have increased in stock and nearer deliveries, but as far as forward deliveries are concerned dealers are afraid of Boycott movement as well as of the fluctuations in Exchange and in the midst of several rumours regarding Rupee Exchange dealers are not inclined to make any forward purchase in bulk.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There have been violent fluctuations in prices of Japanese yarns particularly of Mercerised yarns, where prices went up considerably in the earlier part of the week and declined heavily in the latter part. The fluctuations are dependent upon various kinds of rumours regarding Japan shortly going off the Gold Standard and also such and other rumours regarding Rupee Exchange and dealers find it difficult to make any headway in business with any safety. In the midst of such uncertainties the turnover is very restricted.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been a limited turnover in this class of yarns and most of the business is confined to cheap lots available from some of the dealers in the local markets. The Makers' quotations are yet very high and unworkable and there is no likelihood of any important business resulting from their recent quotations. The heavy fluctuations in Dollar Sterling Cross Rate make it extremely difficult for the Importers to quote any definite rates and dealers and consumers are also not inclined to do any business at the moment in view of the uncerquiries from the Punjab and Nortainties prevailing regarding the future course of the market. Inthern markets have practically stopped whereas Southern Indian markets have been offering small quantities on the basis of Rs. 1|40 for 150 III quality. But the Makers do not seem inclined to meet them and no business has therefore resulted. Besides this, Japanese quotations in Artificial Silk yarns have been comparatively much lowered and a limited business is done in the same. On the whole the tendency is very uncertain and turnover is considerably restricted.

INDIAN YARNS.

The unnatural excitement that was in evidence during the last week as a result of the rise in Cotton prices due to further decline in Dollar Sterling Cross Rate has now more or less subsided and prices have been easier to some extent in almost all kinds of yarns. As usual in such circumstances there has been a very limited demand for our yarns and most of the speculative force that was in evidence during the last few days seems to have now abated. There have been inquiries from various consuming districts such as Punjab, Southern India, Rangoon and various other markets, but prices offered by them are much too low to admit of any important business. On the other hand on account of substantial rise in Cotton prices our Mills find it very difficult to make both ends meet and therefore they do not feel much inclined to lower their rates to meet the buyers. The actual business resulting therefore has been very small during the week. Upcountry Mills have not raised their rates so much in sympathy with rise in Cotton and they are reported to have been doing well. On the whole outlook is not very hopeful and in view of the violent fluctuations in Cotton almost every day and also in view of the political and economic uncertainties, we do not expect much improvement in demand in the next few days.

"I'd rather have a Chesterfield"

CHESTERFIELD IS the same fresh, good-tasting cigarette wherever you light up! For what you get in Chesterfield is greater mildness and better taste... the natural result of fine tobaccos blended and "cross-blended" in the Chesterfield way.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

They Satisfy —that's Why!

MADE IN U. S. A.

ZENITH

Precision Watches

Rank to-day as the World's Best Timekeeper

Favre Leuba & Co. Ltd
BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK of ENGINEERING

5th Revised and Enlarged NEW EDITION.

Price Rs. 8/2/- per V. P. P.

SIR GANGA RAM TRUST SOCIETY.

LAHORE.

Senta Typewriters Sewing Machines

WICKLESS OIL STOVES & OVENS.

Sole Agents,
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
Sayee Bhuwan,
141, Princess St., Bombay 2.

The Breatheable Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

Diagram showing the Peps way to the Lungs as described in the article below.

THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.

By the discovery of Peps the problem has been solved. This remarkable *breatheable* medicine in handy tablet form, contains lung-healing medicaments, which strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged breathing tubes.

DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.

As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal fumes which, as the diagram above shows, mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough-mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, never reach the bronchials.

Peps deal not only with immediate trouble in throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to recesses

WHERE DISEASE LURKS.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and soon cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.

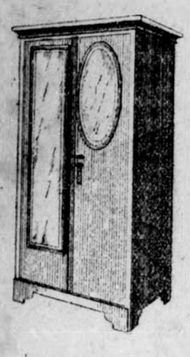
¶ Peps afford sound protection against sudden chills, and the 'flu and pneumonia peril. A Peps in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat; and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.

Price Re. One per bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or from agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi, etc.

PEPS

The Handy Tablet Medicine

I.P.-814



"THOSE ONLY WHO HAVE HAD TO BEAR THE ORDEAL LIKE OURSELVES CAN REALISE THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE STRENGTH & SECURITY OF YOUR CABINETS."

Tele. Ad: ROYALBAND Telephone No. 21605

MOTILAL POONJMAL

C/o JIVATLAL CHANDRABHAN KOTHRI,
Cotton & Silver Broker,
Mahajan Association Hall,
BOMBAY, 31st August 1931.

Messrs. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co.,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

We had bought from you sometime back one Godrej Safe and one Godrej Steel Cabinet When recently we went to our native place we left these locked in our flat in "Khoja Building," Gulalwadi. We learnt there through our friends that a burglary had been attempted in our house so that we came down to Bombay in great consternation. Upon investigation we were relieved to find that in spite of best efforts the burglars had not succeeded in breaking open your Safe and Cabinet. For the security of our lives and valuables we then began looking about for new premises and meanwhile we stayed with our friends outside. When we were about to remove the Safe and Cabinet to the new premises another burglary was attempted within an interval of only 10 days from the first attempt. On the night of the 30th inst. a gang entered our house again. They gained access to the room by breaking through strong iron bars of a window. It should be clearly seen from the severe injuries inflicted on the Cabinet that this time the burglars had come armed with strong and ingenious tools with the determination to pit all their strength and resources on the Cabinet alone, but we are overjoyed to report that all their ingenuity and strength were of no avail against your Cabinet, otherwise we would have suffered a serious loss. Whereas we hear in these days frequent reports of "Safes" of other makers being easily broken open, those only who have had to bear the ordeal like ourselves can realize the great importance of the strength and security of your Cabinets. People must ever remain grateful to GODREJ for having given them this means of protecting all their valuables against crooks.

Your well wisher,
(Sd.) MOTILAL POONJMAL.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Head Office & Works:—
LALBAUG, PAREL, Bombay
Phone No 42265

SHOW-ROOMS IN BOMBAY:—

Kalbadevi Road,
Corner of Vithalwadi,
Phone No. 22110.

"Rustom Building",
27, Churchgate Street, Fort.
Phone No. 23584.

Branches: CALCUTTA, DELHI & MADRAS.

PLEA FOR AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITIES OUTSIDE STATE CONTROL.

Professors Should Express Themselves Inspite Of Govt.

Mr. C. R. REDDY ON INDIAN EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Oct. 6.

Mr. C.R. Reddy, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, presided over the annual social gathering of the Karnatak College Dharwar, on the 1st inst. Referring to Educational Reform in India, Mr. Reddy in the course of his remarks said:

The worth of a profesor in India is judged by the number of hours he lectures or the number of students who attend his lectures. In reality, the number of lectures per week does not matter at all, and I have known professors in Universities who had no students at all for periods of three years running together.

"WITHOUT FEAR OF GOVT."

The only test for appointing professors is Research or Original work. In India we do not want men of research. I do not blame the professors themselves. They are the victims of a system. I want a fundamental change. I will first have the professor to be independent and able to express himself without fear of Government or administration. I will have professors who have real love of learning and research. We want Autonomous Universities, entirely outside the control of the State and Colleges affiliated to such Universities. This might seem a dream, but to some extent the dream has already been realized by the Research Department of the Calcutta University, the Allahabad and the Andhra Universities.

STUDENTS' AMBITIONS.

We are told that students should not take part in politics, should not think of it; they should devote themselves to education and to social reform. In the West social reform is either political or economic reform. In India social reform has come to mean communal inter-dining. The times are, however, altered. In spite of our conservatism, which is another name for petrification, the students now betake themselves to three new ideals.

THREE NEW IDEALS.

First, Research, e.g. the Research Department of the Calcutta University. I can quote instances of men who have given up high-salaried posts in Government services for the love of Research. Secondly, the Fine Arts, examples of which are furnished by the Bengal School of National Painting and the Andhra School; and thirdly Social Service. The youth should seek for salvation through action, and continued action only. Our students, who will be the future citizens, cannot do without action for four long years of their university career.

Have courage, be bold, resolute and firm-minded in whatever field of action, risk on to death, is my advice to the young men of the College.

Such questions as Swadeshi, the removal of Untouchability, Sanitary housing, Communal fusion, etc., must engage the earnest attention of our students not merely as questions for debating societies, but as problems for practical handling. You must apply yourselves to the practical shaping of the plans proposed by Gandhiji if you really admire him.

Cut In Salaries Inadequate

DUTIES & TAXES HARMFUL TO INDUSTRY

Commercial Associations Views On Supplementary Budget

The following is the statement on the Supplementary Budget of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Association:—

The tragic picture of the reckless finances as revealed by the big deficit of 39 crores that the Finance Member estimates within a period of 18 months, is a sufficient commentary on the lack of financiering ability of those who handle the finance of India.

But this huge deficit partly due to the economic depletion, but mainly due to the financial misadventures of the Government of India, is not to be met by drastic economy and retrenchment in the fatly-paid "steel frame" and overfed military moloch. The proposed alround cut of 10 per cent. in the salaries of the military and civil departments, inclusive of the Income-tax is not only an inequitable distribution of burden, but also an insult to the Indian intelligence. And this proposal appears to be farcical when it is remembered that this emergency cut is to cease to operate in the year 1933, while there is no similar promise in respect of the new tax burdens. The Government of India cannot expect co-operation and common measure of endeavour from the people of the country to meet the crisis, unless the Government show their earnestness by a graduated cut rising at least to 25 per cent. in the highly paid salaries of the military and civil officers.

RETRENCHMENT IS INADEQUATE.

The proposed retrenchment of 2-1|2 crores in the civil expenditures of 60 crores, and of 4-1|2 crores, in the military expenditure of 50 crores exposes the hollowness of the professions of the Government about retrenchment and economy when more critically examined. If the tremendous fall in the commodity prices is taken into consideration these respective proposals of retrenchment are more apparent than real and add to this the deferred expenditure of the military department in respect of clothings to the extent of 1-1|2 crores. All these factors in their totality will show the proposed retrenchment both in civil and military expenditures in its true colours.

The general surcharge of 25 per cent. on the present customs import duties including the surcharge imposed by the last Finance Act and also new duties, is too sweeping to attend to the economic claims of either the consumer or the producer.

HARMFUL TO INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

The 10 per cent. duty on machinery and dyes will adversely affect to that extent our industries, especially making it difficult the replacement of the absolete machinery, so vital to successfully withstand the competition of the foreign manufactured goods. While the surcharge of 12-1|2 per cent. and 25 per cent. in the current and next year respectively on the present Income-tax and Supertax rates, will dry already dried up channels of capital so badly needed to lubricate our industry and commerce. The lowering of the exemption limit of the taxable income to 1,000 rupees will seriously encroach upon the irreducible minimum of subsistence of the middle classes and this fresh burden is bound to be a last straw to break the camel's back.

The increase of 50 per cent. on the inland postal rates will deprive the general populace of the amenities of the civilized life and will defeat its own purpose by bringing into operation the law of diminishing returns. The increase of the salt duty by 6 annas per maund will besides being an additional burden to the poverty-stricken masses, whose purchasing capacity has been considerably curtailed by the tremendous fall in the prices, will rake up the past memories of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Committee cannot but take a strong exception to the provision of 5 crores as surplus in times when every pie extracted from the citizen is a serious encroachment on his or her meagre resources.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

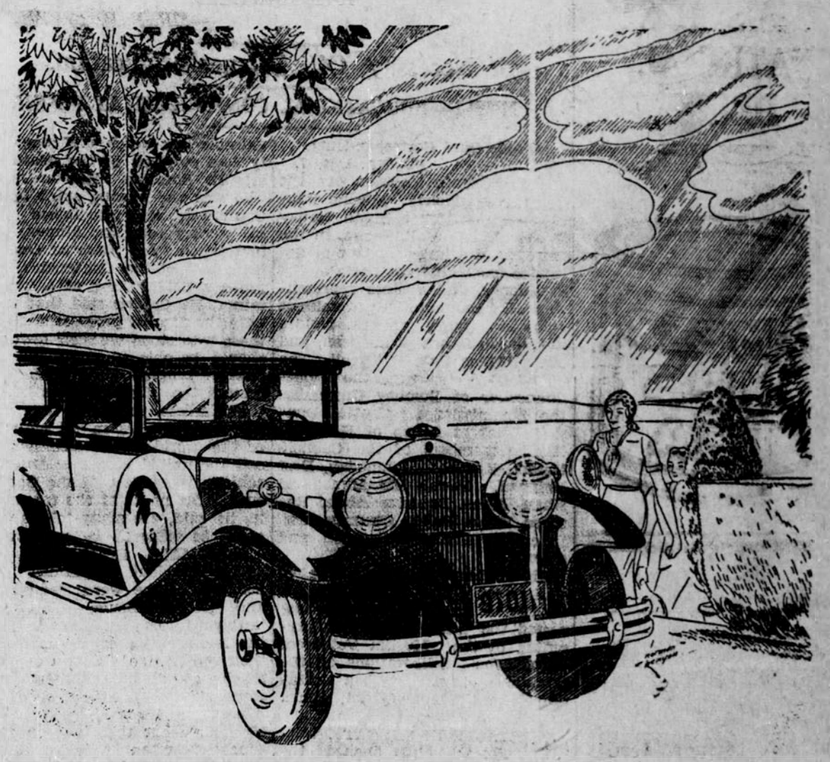
A Tellicherry correspondent reports a serious clash between an Adi Dravida procession and a party of Thiyyas armed with sticks in connection with the temple entry propaganda at Payyanur. Two Congressmen who headed the procession were seriously injured while 20 Adi Dravidas also sustained injuries.—A.P.

Sardar Sohan Singh Sahib of Rawalpindi Cantonment has been elected President of the forthcoming Session of the All-India Cantonments Conference to be held at Lahore Cantonment on 17th and 18th instant.

The Burharnpur Municipal Committee has congratulated Mahatma Gandhi on his 63rd anniversary and prayed the Almighty to spare him long to see the fruits of his holy missoin of establishing world-wide peace by non-violence means and the attainment by India of her desired goal."

The resolution was unanimously passed and carried.

Lahore.—Alam Shah, packer in the G. P. O. was arrested last night on a charge of murdering Mehrajdin ex-Postman' Mehrajdin who was on pension was recently called to the G P. O. for certain work and while in post office Mehrajdin and Alamshah indulged in cracking jokes which eventually led to, it is alleged, the latter striking the former with a brickbat on the head. Mehrajdin was taken to hospital where he died after four days.—A.P.



THE needful relaxation sought by outstanding leaders in both business and social life, inevitably leads to a selection of Packard. Nothing else in motoring is so pleasantly stimulating and invigorating—nothing so quickly dispels mental fatigue.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Sole Distributors:—
THE INDO-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.,
64, Hughes Road, Bombay. Branch:—Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

PACKARD

PAYING INVESTMENT

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tele. No. 26470 Telgm. Notecase.

WATERPROOF COATS

FOR RAINY SEASON

THE GOLD FIELD LEATHER WORKS.

SHOW ROOM—156 to 160 PRINCESS ST., BOMBAY No. 2.

Enjoy Carefree Health

Do you know that lack of *Calcium* [lime] in the body is the chief cause of the irregularities in the functions peculiar to women?

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium Food, is now recognised by thousands of women to be a sure and safe way to remove the cause of their troubles [Calcium deficiency] and come back to real, undisturbed health.

"I have known long years of suffering through dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia and was operated upon twice without success. After taking Kalzana the pains have disappeared, though formerly I often suffered unbearable pains." writes a Kalzana user.

Remember that Kalzana is a Calcium food and not a drug. It cannot possibly do any harm, but must do good, because it strengthens the whole system. Kalzana moreover conquers irritability of the nerves and all other forms of ill-health due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as weakness of the teeth, loss of hair, skin troubles, etc.

Come back to real, undisturbed health by starting a course of this scientific Calcium food to-day.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Avoid Substitutes

Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sewri Road, BOMBAY 14.

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA is Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

CHANGING HER FACE

Any woman not satisfied with her complexion can remove it and have a new one. The thin veil of stifling half-dead cuticle is an encumbrance, and should be removed to give the fresh vigorous young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

There is a simple old-fashioned home remedy which will always do the work. Get some pure mercolized wax from your chemist and apply it at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning. The mercolide will gently absorb all the lifeless skin, and leave a healthy and beautiful complexion, as fresh as a child's. Naturally, it takes with it all such facial blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc It is pleasant to use, effective and economical. The face so treated immediately looks years younger.

Gujrat Pharmacy's
PURELY SWADESHI
Wonderful Production
in
DENTAL ARMOURY
NO SOAP ..... NO FAT
..... Price -/8/- .....
BOMBAY:—Kalkadevi, Hathi Building.
POONA:—C. Popatlal & Co. Motichawk.

THAMINE
Has a wide reputation as a SPECIFIC in the treatment of
ASTHMA
Acute, Chronic, Hereditary, etc.
The suffering Humanity will do well to try it.
Dr. J. D. Kulkarni
THAKURDWAR ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 2.
Tele. Add: 'OMKARODAYA.'

A. B. DIAS & CO.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.
The "Challenge Suit"

We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Superior Dress Suitings, Cashmere, China Silk, Palm Beach Indian Silk, Indian-Suitings, Tussore, and various shades, Inspection invited.

	Rs.
The Challenge Semi Suit	95/-
Indian Royal Palm Beach Suit	15/-
Indian Royal Office Suit C.T.	10/-
Indian Royal Office Trouser	4/8

Scientific System of Graduated
PHYSICAL CULTURE
In three languages: English, Kannada and Telugu.
9th Edition, 70th Thousand.
IT IS FREE—
This will show you some of my remarkable achievements in Health-building exercises many pages with nice photographs of myself and a number of my pupils.

All I ask is the price of Postage —As. 2. Order for a copy at once
Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
A. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE

HORRORS OF INDIAN PRISON LIFE.

DEFECTIVE DIET SUPERVISION, INSANITARY CONDITIONS AND SCANT REGARD FOR HUMAN SUSCEPTIBILITIES

S. S. LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIONS

We give below a further instalment of the report submitted by the Committee of inquiry into conditions in Bombay Presidency prisons, appointed by the Social Service League. The first instalment appeared on Monday the 5th instant.

The loudest complaint is in respect of prison food. There are several general considerations which should be noted in this behalf. Food in India is not standardized as in other countries. In different parts of India there are different kinds of staple food. which staple food also varies with each class, for instance wheat is the principal article of food in the North while rice is the principal article of food in the South. rice and fish in the East (Bengal). Jowari in the Deccan and so on. In Gujerat the higher classes eat wheat, rice and pulse while the lower classes take to Bajri (millet). In the Deccan also there is a difference in the articles of food commonly used by the higher and lower classes. They have become accustomed to a certain kind of food only and therefore the transfer of a Gujerati to a jail in the Deccan and "vice versa" is in itself a hardship; but when in addition, the food supplied in prison is inadequate and unwholesome the hardship is felt more keenly. Those who were in the "A" class and took jail food were not satisfied with its quality and preparation. Those in the "B" class laboured under certain restrictions which were unmeaning, for instance, they were given tea but no spoon to stir it with; they were given baker's bread but no knife to cut it with. Food brought in the morning had to be kept also for supper in the evening but there was no receptacle supplied to keep it in till then. Besides, they have all complained of its inferiority and monotony, want of variety, and some, of its rottenness, while others share the complaint with "C" class prisoners of there being grit and earth in the bread or chapatis and insects in rice and pulse. The complaint of the "C" class prisoners who take the ordinary prison fare as to its quality, sufficiency, variety and mode of cooking is the bitterest and each and every prisoner has most severely condemned it. They say it was not fit even for cattle One such piece of bread was shown to the Committee and on examination it bore out the complaints made in respect of it. The bread was full of grit, sand and earth, and not properly baked and too tough for chewing. Prisoners with weak teeth had to avoid it. Rule 47 of the Bombay Jail Manual provides that "the Superintendent shall see that the vegetables supplied to prisoners are fresh and wholesome," but those which are supplied are according to all witnesses rotten. full of grass, roots, leaves, earth. pieces of charcoal and wood and insects. The oil used in cooking or flavouring was removed either by the cooks or warders and the prisoners merely got the water The Dal (pulse) was never properly cooked nor properly salted Rules 816, 817, 819 and 320 seem to be entirely set at naught. The jaggery supplied once a week by way of variety was black and uneatable. The further complaint so far as vegetables are concerned is their monotony. Within the same price it is possible to get and supply a variety of them. The jail gardens grow good vegetables meant for the prisoners. But it is said that they either go to the jail officials or the jail visitors. Anyhow they seldom reach the prisoners. The Committee are of opinion that unless the dietary is ample and varied and the cooking good, prisoners are liable to suffer from diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and itches. In fact the testimony of those who suffered from those diseases because of the defects in their diet amply proves, if any proof were necessary, the correctness of the complaint.

SUPERVISION OF CONTRACTORS.

The grievance is likely to be reduced to some extent as east if the contractors who supply rations or raw materials and the subordinate jail officials were properly watched and in case of corruption being detected, adequately punished and if trained cooks are employed. As it is, any prisoner, haphazard, is turned into a cook. The Committee have come across instances where on the prisoners themselves being entrusted with their own cooking arrangements, their proper quantity of rations being supplied to them, the complaint has disappeared. The Committee are of opinion that the practice may be more extensively followed. The Committee think that special class prisoners whose standard diet should approximate to "B" class diet might be allowed to supplement it at their own cost. Numerous hunger strikes by the prisoners during the period they were in the jail for the redress of this grievance testify to the genuineness of the complaint and the Committee, therefore, recommend that steps be taken at the earliest possible opportunity to overhaul the whole machinery of prison kitchens and supplies. In addition to Rule 47 referred to above, Rule 830 rightly lays great stress on the quantity of vegetables and their cleaning, while Rule 831 insists on the Superintendent inspecting them in person. Rules 173, 832 to 840 and 1173 are all connected with this subject of vegetables and their growth in the garden. If these rules are followed in practice the Committee are of opinion that there would hardly be any complaint left on the score of the supply of vegetables. If Rule 324 which requires the medical subordinate to inspect the food, godowns and kitchens, to see that they are clean, and that all food material, vegetables etc., are of good quality and have been properly cooked, had been properly observed then there could have been no ground for such complaints as are made by the prisoners. In fact, the rules cast the duties of inspection of food, etc., at various stages on the Jailer and the Superintendent also (Rules 83 and 163). Rules 192 (25), 846 and 865 furnish safeguards (if properly followed) against tampering with the quality of food and Rule 875 (if scrupulously followed and articles of food strictly inspected in their raw and cooked state) would prevent such mischief as is spoken of by the prisonrs. Although Rule 823 provided that the morning conjee should be salted, instances have been quoted where it was entirely unsalted, sometimes over-salted. Elaborate instructions have been given in Rules 816 and 817 as to how the food should be cooked. If those rules were rigidly followed there would be hardly any complaint. Similarly Rules 851 and 854 provide for the quality of grain but they too are ignored. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a supply of grain of good quality and a variety of fresh vegetables with a larger allowance of oil and ghee should be ensured, that trained persons should be entrusted with the cooking, that the articles as well as the cooked food should be effectively inspected by jail authorities as laid down in the rules and that jaggery should be supplied of good quality and in addition to vegetables.

WATER AT VISAPUR.

10 There have been complaints about the drinking waters supplied to the Visapur prisoners which was, in spite of its being medically treated, unpotable, unpalatable, unwholesome and smelling of slime mud. In fact, in the Committee's opinion, the Visapur Jail being unsuitable in many respects for being utilised as a prison should not have been reopened at all. In the first place, there is no good water supply available there. In the second place, the place is full of snakes and scorpions and centipedes, and the Committee have come across complaints of prisoners being stung by scorpions and remaining unattended for a long time. In the third place the climate is unfacourable and hence Visapur Jail is in every way unsuitable for purposes of human habitation.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE REPORT QUOTED.

After referring to the grouly defective latrine anauguments the Committee say they have before them instances of genuine hardship where the convict officers would not allow use of latrines even when it was absolutely necessary. Latrines provided for day use proved much the more inadequate in number (though Rule 1982 (a) provides for one seat for every six prisoners than those provided for use at night as it came to one for 115 men, and besides the utter want of privacy, though Rule 1982 (c) lays down that the partitions should be high enough and dwarf doors should be provided in front of each seat, and the hardship of cleaning oneself by washing after answering the call, have been characterised by those who have gone through the experience as not only wanting in decency but also in humanity, i.e., fit for animals only. This applies commonly to both sexes of prisoners. The latrine parades are held in batches of 50 to 60 prisoners at a time. They are allowed one and half to two minutes to answer the call. One witness says "we had to take our turn at a latine in batches. Humiliating and disgusting to any decent mind, we had to sit naked in the presence of the warder and to pass by our comrades who were sitting naked to answer the call of nature. All through the warders keep on shouting "be quick, be quick, others are waiting." In case of delay there is of course the abuse if not the beating. The report that the Congress Committee visiting the Visapur Jail made in this respect is confirmed by the statements received by this Committee. This is what they said.—"At 5-30 a.m., the prisoners are marched off outside barracks. The prisoners have to take their turn at the latrine in batches of 17 in the first batch and ten in subsequent batches. During the time that each prisoner gets his turn to go to the latrine, i.e., an average of at least 30 minutes he is made to sit on his haunches with his hands resting on his toes". (This particular position the prisoner is made to take at other parades also. It is humiliating and annoying and requires to be abolished.) This position of sitting incites the desire to pass stools and hence the prisoners have a terrible process during which they have to suppress the action. We asked the Superintendent about this; he said that was done as an act of jail discipline. To add to the inconvenience of the situation there are no water arrangements inside the latrine. The prisoners have to walk out half naked to some distance and there to do the washing." Is not this revolting and barbarous? The framers of jail rules must be aware that Indians do not use toilette paper. They wash with the water they carry with them and still this matter of common knowledge in India is ignored in spite of Rule 1052 (f) which provides that "water for ablution must be provided at or close to the latrine." Prisoners must be allowed to carry water with them. It is also a matter of common knowledge that Indians use two different and separate pots respectively for drinking water and for latrine purposes and still the jail authorities persist in their routine of supplying only one pot, to be used for all and sundry purposes.

BATHING IS A FARCE.

The way in which baths are given also calls for reform. In Visapur, baths were given in a pond which was full of white lice and thorns. The water was so dirty that if a white piece of cloth were put into it, it caught a muddy colour. The "Bathing Parade" at Yerawada is thus described:—"Forty prisoners stood in a line along a water channel and they were ordered to stand up, bend down, take water and again stand up. The whole operation is over in a minute or two. For the slightest deviation the prisoners were filthily abused and severely beaten." The object of allowing a bath is thus lost sight of and the whole process is reduced to a farce.

They were not given even Langotis (loin cloth) to cover their bodies with while bathing. The process of shaving after which these bathing parades are held is thus graphically described by one who saw it at Yerawada:—"The prisoners have to water their heads and be ready for the operation. No razors are used, the instruments used resemble big knives and the prisoner acting as a barber shaves the head of a fellow prisoner with four strokes." It will be seen that the prisoners are made to undergo shaving of their heads at the hands of a so-called prison barber. He need not be a barber at all and may probably have never handled a razor in his life until he stepped into the jail. In Thana Jail a Tindal was given this work. No soap is available The head and the chin have always to be shaved together. The shavers are inefficient and not fit even to shave animals. If prisoners are allowed to have a close crop and if professional barbers are employed it would be much better.

UTENSILS AND CLOTHING.

As to the utensils furnished there is an outcry both as regards their number and quality. It has already been observed that only one jug is furnished which has to be used for all purposes including washing after answering a call of nature. It is revolting to an Indian having to use the same pot for both the purposes. Besides this the jug and Thali (plate) were found to be rusty being made either of lead or zinc or iron. It is suggested that if aluminium or enamelled vessels were supplied they would not corrode. After the meals the prisoners were asked to clean their pots and make them shining like silver. It would take hours to do so but they were not allowed the requisite time for the purpose.

CLOTHES.

The clothes supplied (vide Chapter XXXVII) are not sufficient and hardly adequate for resisting cold. They were found to be tattered and full of lice. There was a dearth of Langotis and many had to go without them on washing days. Indeed they had to manage it between themselves and take loans in order to cover themselves while their clothes were being washed and dried. Washing soda was not supplied in proper quantity and altogether much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the state of clothes supplied and their number. Clothes should be sterilised before being used. The same sort of complaint prevails about the bedding supplied which was also full of bugs and lice. Rule 906 shows how vermin in the blankets, bedding or clothes is to

(Continued on page 11).

"4711" Shaving Stick
"4711" Shaving Cream
Fragranced with "4711" Eau de Cologne. Yielding a rich and creamy lather which softens the most stubborn beard and makes it ready for easy, comfortable and clean removal

"4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne
Ideal as an after-shaving lotion on account of its antiseptic, astringent and refreshing properties Leaves the skin delightfully fragrant and cool.

"4711" Talcum Powder
A dusting powder refreshingly perfumed with "4711" Eau de Cologne. Soothing and unobtrusive. The finish to a perfect shave.

The Well-groomed Man and his Toilet

For men, too, exquisite "4711" is a modern toilet necessity. A liberal quantity in wash basin and shaving water will impart a delightful feeling of well-being. Generously dabbed on wrists and forehead, "4711" — this excellent and genuine Eau de Cologne — prevents tiredness and travel fatigue, stimulates and revives during the monotony of office work.

"4711" Eau de Cologne and its allied Toiletries are recognized by the numeral "4711" on the familiar Blue and Gold Label.

4711 Genuine Eau de Cologne

864

Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Building, Bombay.
'PHONE: 24711

INDIAN PAPER for INDIAN PUBLICATIONS

Paper of the finest quality for all classes of Book Printing is now manufactured in India.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS are the leading makers of these papers-Indian Bamboo and Indian Grasses are the principal raw materials used in their manufacture.

Samples will willingly be sent on application.
Lend your support to this Indian Industry.

Specify
ELEPHANT BRAND PAPER
always

Genuine Titaghur Paper is packed under labels bearing the above registered Trade Mark.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MAKERS OF HIGH CLASS PAPERS.
BOMBAY AGENTS: KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Please mention this paper when replying.

Support Indian Industries
EVER READY
Flashlights & Batteries
The EVER READY (India) Co. Limited

WONDERFUL POWER OF A YOGI

Have your present, past and future wonderfully revealed by Prof. S. N. Bose, B.A., the famous occultist. His calculations are based upon Yoga-Sadhana (Meditation) taught by the famous Vedantist Yogi Swami Premanandajee, his grand-father. Prof. Bose's wonderful Yogic powers have been very remarkably recorded in the columns of more than some thirty leading and influential journals of India and Burma (Liberty, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Advance, Basumati, Times of Assam, Hindu Herald, The Rangoon Mail and 24 others) Numerous eminent persons have certified his wonderful Yogic predictions. Charges for answering 5 questions Re. 1, annual life reading monthly details Rs. 2, weekly details Rs. 5, Extensive Whole Life Reading Rs. 10. (Birth date or approximate age and time of writing required). Address—Prof. S. N. BOSE, B. A., Swami Premananda Ashram, (Established 1916) Box No. 11418 Beadon Street, P. O., CALCUTTA.

Deka

WIRES & CABLES

QUALITY MATERIAL AT COMPETITIVE RATES.

Used all over India by

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND PRIVATE BODIES.

Write for prices and literatures.

Sole Agents in India:—

J. C. Karaka & Co.
127, Fort Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ.—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three).

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only).

"DILPASAND" (Birth Control). Its 3 doses use will stop pregnancy for 1 year. Quite safe to use. Price Rs. 3 for 12 doses. Sample 3 doses Re. one only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA.
Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.)
GUJRAT (Punjab).

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY. THEN BUY.

50,000 Free

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample pack will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—

J. RAM,
C/o PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia
District HOWRAH.

What the People Say

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

Hardships Of The Public In Petty Cases.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the town and island of Bombay Criminal Justice is administered by Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, stipendary Magistrates (and a few more serious offences are dealt with by the High Court in sessions) and the High Court in sessions.

The benches of Honrary Magistrates deal with petty offences, and recently some more offences have been added to the list of those that they were empowered to deal with and dispose off. Thus recently to that extent they have relieved the stipendary presidency magistrates of some work. During the last great war and for some years thereafter there were only four stipendary presidency magistrates in Bombay and they dealt with all criminal cases and as also some breaches of law which are strictly speaking no offences but are treated as such having regard to public utility, such as breaches of municipal act, motor act, public conveyance Act, boiler act and rules and regulation made there-under. These are called quasi-criminal cases.

During the war time and for some years thereafter when in Bombay we had only 4 stipendary presidency magistrates the criminal and quasi criminal work in the presidency magistrates courts was disposed off more quickly and satisfactorily.

In those days most of the cases were disposed off within a few days after they were filed in these courts, whether they were filed by the police or were filed by the members of the public or by public bodies like the municipality etc. And in those days when Bombay had only 4 stipendency magistrates there were hardly any cases whether filed by the public or by the police that remained undisposed off for 4 to 6 months and very very rarely and only for exceptional and special reason a case here or a case there in this or that court remained undisposed off for anything like a year or more. That besides disposing off the strictly criminal cases or felonies during those days each of the 4 stipendary presidency magistrate between them used to give about 8 hours or more in a week to municipal cases.

Later, to relieve congestion one more stipendary magistrate was appointed but the congestion instead of abating went on increasing for reasons inexplicable and then again to relieve congestion a sixth stipendary presidency magistrate was appointed and still it seems the congestion continued unabated, nay, it became worse so again with a view to relieve congestion the post of a registrar with the powers of a presidency magistrate was created, whereby the registrar of the Police courts is made a presidency magistrate and he relieves the presidency magistrate of some work such as swearing of affidavits, taking of evidence on commission and other ministerial work.

Thus we have to-day seven stipendary presidency magistrates in place of four that we had only about ten years back. And for about a year we had the post of an eighth presidency magistrate erected as the municipal corporation of Bombay agreed to bear the expenses of one Court. Thus we have to-day stipendary presidency magistrates regularly sitting in Courts and a seventh Presidency Magistrate who acts as a Magistrate and draws a salary of Rs. 650 rising to Rs. 850 per month, when only a few years ago the 4th Presidency Magistrate's salary was Rs. 600 per month.

However, it is curious to find that inspite of the fact that we had seven stipendiary presidency magistrates regularly sitting in courts to dispose off work and also an eighth presidency magistrate relieving the other magistrate and attending to miscellaneous ministerial and other work in the presidency magistrate courts in Bombay there are a member of cases that have not been heard for over 6 to 8 months and in some cases for more than year or two. In short the delay in these cases is so great that virtually it amounts to denial of justice. And in some cases parties after attending the court for some time deem it wise to absent themselves and allow the case to be dismissed for want of appearance. Instances are not wanting in which parties and their witnesses have attended presidency magistrates courts sometimes on 10 or 12 occasion on different days without their cases being taken up. And in some courts though there be no possible chance of a particular class of cases being reached or heard still on the off chance of these cases being reached parties have often after waiting tediously for the whole day have in the evening about half an hour or so before the time for the rising of the courts go back without their cases being heard as their cases are adjourned.

This is so with regard to a large number of complaints filed by the members of the public. It is surprising to find that the members of the public have hitherto not effectively protested against this standing grievance. It seems that the fact that the public have not strongly protested against thi grievance makes the presidency magistrates believe that no such grievance exists.

Recently on account of certain disputes and differences arising between the government and the Bombay Corporation the eighth presidency magistrates court is abolished and we have to-day seven stipendiary presidency magistrate in Bombay except that again an eigth presidency magistrate's court is created to try and dispose off one excise case.

At a time when Bombay had only four stipendiary presidency magistrates in Bombay, the quasi-criminal cases known as Municipal cases were disposed off in the four courts of these magistrates and generally certain days were fixed in a week when in each of these courts municipal cases were heard or disposed off during the course of the hours that were set apart for these municipal cases.

In the interest of the general public cases in which public 'servants' like medical men, bank officials and other cases in which government officers or officers of public bodies and charitable institutions were concerned the courts generally looked to public interest and their convenience by having the cases in which such persons were concerned called out, out of their turn, similarly in summons cases and other cases filed by police officers preference was given to these cases over others in the interests of public work. And so long as this is done in the interest of the general public no grievance can possibly be made. The municipal cases are as a rule petty cases, and in a large number of cases adjournments are taken by the parties to comply with municipal requisitions and a large number of cases are withdrawn by the municipality, the municipal requisition having been complied with. And in most of the remaining cases the parties plead guilty and thus a large number of these cases are disposed off within a very short time each hardly taking up a minute or two. It is only occasionally that a municipal case is fought out and even then as a rule it does not take much time. Thus under the ordinary arrangement when Bombay had four presidency magistrates within a couple of hours allotted to municipal work each stipendary magistrate used to dispose off hundreds of municipal cases. And a large number of highly paid municipal officers and hundreds of public citizens had the satisfaction of having their municipal cases disposed off at the most within a couple of hours that they had to keep away from their regular work. Thus the presidency magistrates were helping the municipality in its sanitary, engineering and other work and were thus administering justice so as to cause as little inconvenience to the public as possible.

With eight presidency magistrates things have changed for the worst and in municipal cases hundreds of Bombay citizens go to some of the stipendary presidency magistrates court from 11-30 a m. and wait to learn at 5-30 p.m. that their cases are postponed and to some other day. Whereas in some more considerate courts the time for attendance in municipal cases is given in the summons as 3-30 p.m. but the cases are not taken up at that hour. No fixed hours being allotted for this work and at 5-30 p.m. the parties in these cases are informed to come on some other day.

In the name of justice and fair play it is high time that the authorities should move in the matter without delay and remove this grievance.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTAMDAS J. MEHTA.
180, Fanaswadi, Bombay No. 2.

"WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHAMA"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You published in the issue of your paper dated the 27th August 1931, a letter over the signature of Mr. A. Prasad, Private Secretary, Rehwa State, Barnapur, Bahraich, in connection with the so-caled "Wonderful Cure for Asthma". Mention was made therein of a Medicine, a single dose whereof if taken on the full-moon night of the month of Ashwin (Sharada—Pournima) "according to directions prescribed)) is sufficient to effect "a speedy and safe cure". It was also stated that "three such doses taken for three years are known to have cured even chronic cases of 20 or 25 years' standing". Asthma patients were asked to apply to the writer of the letter, as the medicine was to be distributed free on the 25th October 1931.

So far as I can judge, the medicine must be that which was widely advertised a few years ago as a miraculous drug recommended by and obtained from a "Mahatma" from the Chitrakoot hill. It was claimed that it cured all the diseases of the lungs including tuberculosis popularly known as consumption. If my memory does not fail me, wide publicity was given to this drug all over Gujarat during the five years from 19211 to 1925, and aggangements were made at numerous places by institutions and persons devoted to social service for the administration of the drug on "Sharada Poornima" nights.

Thousands of patients suffering from all sorts of lung diseases in various stages of development, flocked to the places mainly for the following three reasons:—

(1) Patients of chronic disease—particularly of diseases like asthma—and their attendants and even friends, got so worried that they are often in a mood to try any drug which even of it may not effect a cure may at least serve as a palliative;

(2) the drug was recommended by a recluse and distributed free;

(3) arrangements for the administration of the drug were made by well-meaning social workers.

My wife began to suffer from asthma at the age of 25 from the year 1920. I was advised by some of my friends including one or two qualified allopathic physicians to try the drug. She took a dose of the medicine on the "Sharada Poornima" night in 1922. That very night her trouble was aggravatel and subsequently attacks were more severe than before and of longer duration. With care, change of climate and treatment extending over a year, she was able to get better and appeared to have been free from the disease for a year or two. Again her attacks commenced, and again after the disease had run a course of a year or two, she got better and spent a year or two in what looked like sound health. About the middle of 1927, she commenced getting attacks once more, and this time she could not recover. After she took the drug on the "Sharada Poornima", she used to get severe attacks on full-moon nights and the severity was very marked on the full-moon night of Ashwin (Sharada Poornima). It is worth mentioning that she succumbed on the "Sharada Poornima" night in 1929.

I have known several persons who have taken the drug more than once, but have not been cured. Some of them appeared to be better for a time only. On the other hand, I was given to understand that at Surat two or three persons died within a few days of the administration of the drug in 1922.

Of course, it is easy for those who recommend the medicine, to say that "the directions prescribed" were not followed by the patients who got worse or who were not cured. These directions, however, are usually not published. They include a perfect vigil for the "Sharada Poornima" night and even for the following day, abstention from numerous articles of food, and also complete abstention from any other medical treatment. If a patient gets worse, it can be argued that he must have failed to observe some of the directions, and if a patient dies the patent reason would be that he must have taken some other medicine. And who—probably not even a recluse—would die complacently without taking other medical treatment?

Asthma is a disease which is hardly ever cured. There have been instances wherein it has re-appeared after a period of twenty or more years, during which the patient appeared completely cured. Pre-disposing causes of asthma are a legion, and any one drug or combination of drugs which claims to cure asthma is prima facie suspect.

To patients and their friends who are inclined to go and take the dose, I have only to say that they should do so after obtaining full information regarding directions which patients will be expected to follow, and after fully considering all the implications of the treatment.

To those who are enthusiastic enough to spend their energy, time and money on the arrangements for the administration of the durg, I have to suggest that they may appoint a committee consisting of two to four qualified physicians. It would be best if the committee included four physicians—one for each of the four important systems of medicines, Ayurvedic, Unani, Allopathic and Homeopathic. The committee should examine certain patients and after having convinced themselves that they suffer from Asthma, should maintain full history sheets from the beginning till the patients are cured if at all, and watch the cases for a number of years afterwards even if the case appeared to be cured. The results should be published in Medical Journals of all the four systems from time to time. I consider the examination of patients and the histories of their diseases and treatment essential as some persons are often described as suffering from asthma though they are not actually suffering asthma, whereas some persons are considered to have been cured of asthma though they have not been so cured.

I have to apologise to you, Sir, and to the readers for allowing this letter to run into such inordinate length; but my only excuse—and I hope not a lame one—is the importance of the subject to patients of asthma and their friends whose number is unfortunately very large and increasing.—Yours, etc.,

D. A. SHAH.
Poona, October 1.

"Washing days are not so tiring now that I use 501 Soap"

501 SOAP

TUMCO

TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.
TATAPURAM, COCHIN STATE
Address Enquiries to Post Box 202, BOMBAY

C. K. P. COMMUNITY AND "UNTOUCHABLES."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The C.K.P. community of Dadar deserves to be congratulated on the courage it showed in inviting the untouchable Mela at its Ganpati Festivals this year and for offering coffee to the boys composing the Mela and otherwise treating them on equal footing. Up till now the C.K.P. community had never showed so much their sense of duty towards the untouchables and the step it took this year is due to the labours of Dr. Karkhar a member of C.K.P. community who is of late taking keen interest in social and political matters.

This year Mr. Durandhar of "Nava Kal" and Mr. V. B. Karnik, Advocate, were called to deliver lectures and no objection was taken by that section of the community who on account of their being in Government service were afraid even to call political leaders to deliver lectures on non-political subjects.

Still one more feature of this year's Ganpati Festivals was the introduction of elocution competion. But this competition was not so well contested by the candidates prepared before hand. I hope next year wide publicity will be given to this competition and prizes of greater value than those of this year will be given to attract more competitors.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. DIGHE.
71, Gokhale Road, Dadar.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Will you permit me to cite, for emulation by other firms, an example in commercial morality and courtesy of which I had had personal experience recently?

I was disappointed in a rubber-goods article I purchased not long ago, from the Continental Rubber and Tyre Company. It was not specifically guaranteed but I wrote to the firm, who promptly offered to replace the article. I am a petty consumer and it has been my experience to be disappointed in many other purchases elsewhere. It is a real surprise not to be quoted the formula of 'owner's risks' which passes for sound commercial ethics. Buying and selling is not confined, in my view, to the bounds of legal liabilities set forth in the contract laws. The small consumer has usually no rights he would take the trouble of asserting. But courtesy redeems the mercenary character of the transactions: there is no reason why honesty and a certain solicitude for the consumer's satisfaction should find no place in it.—Yours, etc.,

"A SMALL CONSUMER."
Bombay, Oct. 3.

Under the auspices of the social club, of the Indian Institute, B. N. Ry. the 63rd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was fittingly celebrated on the 2nd inst. at Khurda Road. There was a huge gather and a procession.

INSURE WITH THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

"Eastern Company for the people of the East."

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA. ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

The Company is subject to all the obligations imposed upon the Life Assurance Companies by the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act 1912 and has **accordingly deposited securities of the face value of Rupees Two Lacs with the Government of India.**

For further particulars apply:—

M. V. MERCHANT,
Branch Manager,
50-52, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Comorin" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup: Football Tournament Final, Cooperage.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 12 noon, gramophone records; 9-20 p.m. Prof. N. Vyas' classical and light music (with D. Parwatker.)

The Indian State Broadcasting Service announce that arrangements have been made to relay the Finals of the Rovers Football Tournament from the Cooperage Football ground to-day (Saturday) from 5-15 P.M. There would therefore be no European Children's Hour that evening.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

MR. BEHRAMJI PESTONJI PATEL of Patel Brothers, Cotton Merchants, son of the late Mr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Patel, expired, Thursday midnight in Switzerland. Oothamma ceremony will take place to-day at 3-30 P.m. (S. T.) at Patel House, Colaba.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

MR. J. C. MAITRA FOR CORPORATION.

Mr. J. C. Maitra, an Ex-President of the War Council, intends to stand as a Congress Candidate for the ensuing Municipal Elections from the "F" Ward.

PROTESTO AGAINST ARRESTS OF NAUJWANS.

To protest against the arrest of Pandit Arjun Lal Sethi and other Naujwans in different parts of India, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of Naujwan Bharat Sabha, on Sunday at Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m. Swami Kumaranand will preside.

CHARITY CONCERT: A Charity Concert and Variety Entertainment will be held in aid of the Young Zoroastrians Mandal to-morrow, (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Sir C. J. Public Hall. Mr. Phirojshah J. Murzban will preside.

A PROTEST MEETING:—A special general meeting of the members of the Central Board of Revenue Ministerial Officers' Union, will be held in the Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay to-day (Saturday) to lodge a protest against the proposed cut in salaries.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED:—The report on the valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund, will be placed before the Special General Meeting of the members for adoption to-day (Saturday) at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Nos. 23-25 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. Members are requested to attend.

"WHAT, WHERE, WHO IS GOD": There will be a free public lecture delivered in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening on the subject of "What, Where, Who is God?" There are no fees, collections or dues, and the public is cordially invited.

INDIAN NURSES' CLUB.

Mr. C. R. Elisha, Secretary Y. W. C. A. writes from Mayo Road:—

The Y. W. C. A. have organised a club for the Indian Nurses of the local hospitals and have engaged a room in Clare Road, Byculla, which is being used as a club where the Nurses meet in the afternoons. The club is in need of some books, periodicals, etc., for the use of the nurses. Books will be gratefully received by the Club.

Thursday's Procession.

Nearly 200 volunteers took part in the procession which started from the Congress House on Thursday. Two band teams also took part in the procession namely Kuchi Lohan band team and Dana Bunder Hindu Residents' Society band team and the following volunteer corps among others were present. (1) Bhavsar V. C., (2) Japan's Bazar V.C., (3) Fort Swayamsenak Mandal V. C., (4) Gulalwad Yuvak Mandal V. C., (5) Trambakanta V. C., (6) Kapad Bazar V. C., (7) Market Maharastra Maratha V. C., (8) Ider Prajakhia Mandal V. C., (9) Bramkhatri V. C., (10) Kuchi Lohana V. C., (11) Dana Bunder V.C., (12) Mandvi Ambulance (13) Kuchi Dasa Oswal Seva Dal, (14) Kuchi Dasa Oswal Navi Nyat V.C., (15) Kuchi Visa Oswal V. C., (16) Kathiawar V. C., The Vanar Sena also took part.

GANDHI—THE GREAT "REVOLUTIONARY"

Jayanti Celebrations in Bombay.

Under the auspices of 2nd Bhat Wadi Rashtra Seva Sangh a crowded meeting was held at the above Wadi. Sjt. S. K. Pupala presided.

Sjt. Pupala in his speech on "Gandhi, a Revolutionary", said Mahatma Gandhi is a tremendous force not only in India but all over the world. To observe his Jayanti in the real sense, they must take up his principles and programme, and use only Khaddar. They must show to British Cabinet that whole India is at his back. Sjt. Purshottamdas Tricumdas said that Mahatmaji had brought about revolution not only in politics but also in social matters. Pandits and Shastris until now were discussing and fighting over untouchability but Gandhiji has thrown overboard all Shastras and has practically removed untouchability.

Sjt. S. K. Patil said by his peaceful but revolutionary movement Gandhiji had transformed the whole world. In his opinion a real revolutionary was he who sacrifices his own life without taking life of others. He therefore thought that Mahatmaji is the greatest revolutionary the world has ever produced and appealed to all to follow him.

Sjt. Babrekar also exhorted the gathering to help Mahatmaji to carry out his programme and make him successful in his mission.

LADIES BLESS GANDHIJI

A meeting of the ladies of the "F" Ward was held in the compound of Jethabhai Buildings, when Mrs. Kamalabai Prabhu presided.

Mrs. Prabhu in her address paid a tribute to Gandhiji for awakening the soul of India. She also paid a tribute to the women of Bombay, who had stood by Gandhiji during the last struggle and said that if occasion arises for a fresh struggle, they should not lag behind.

Mrs. Gosephben Captain exhorted the women to spin and use Khaddar and thus serve the cause of the poor and needy.

Several others also spoke wishing long life and success to Gandhiji.

KHADDAR PROVIDES FOOD FOR MILLIONS

A meeting of workers was held on 8th instant in the Ganesh Maidan, under the auspices of the "F" ward D. C. C. to celebrate the closing of the Gandhi Sapta. Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi who presided explained in his speech, the signifiance of Gandhi Jayant'. He said, Gandhiji has great liking for Khaddar because it provides starving millions with food.

Several other speeches were made exhorting the audience to carry on the Congress Constructive programme. Meeting ended with cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai."

"NAVAYUGIN NATYA MANDAL.

"The Tenth Wife"

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic.)

The Navayugin Natya Mandal, a newly started dramatic association of the Pathare Prabhus aiming at the introduction of modern dramatic technique on the Marathi Stage opened yesterday its career with "Tichi Dahavi Masterier" or "The Tenth Wife" a playlet written by Syt. S. Mankar who along with Syt. M. N. Rege is one of the chief promoters of the association. During one of the intervals Syt. R. B. Kirtikar himself a veteran playwright presented Syt. Mankar with a gold medal in recognition of his endeavour towards the revival of the theatre. The speakers who welcomed the venture of the young educated men included Sym. C. G. Trilokekar, R. B. Kirtikar, L. B. Nayak, G. L. Page.

The play which had attracted the attention and sympathy of Rao Saheb Ranjit, and other prominent elderly representatives of the community was, evidently a successful attempt. The second performance will be at the same theatre to-night.

The play treats a social subject lightly and cleverly. The players and the playwright both being amature, could only start with their preliminary efforts in costume. The acting was not below the average on the popular stage. There was, apparently, enough promising material however, to justify the hopes of the speakers who blessed the new art enterprise.

Gandhi Jayanti Exhibition.

TO-DAY'S ATTRACTION AT JINNAH HALL.

1. Prof. Behre's Concert, at Jinnah Hall, at 9 P.M.
2. "PAKHWAJ" of Shankar Pandurang Arkutkar, decible of Nana Saheb Pansare, 9 P.M.
3. Songs by Lakshman Singh of Maniknagar, 9 P.M.
4. A. B. Harker's Magic Performance, 9 P.M.
5. Rane's Harmonium playing, 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY.)

1. PROF. NARAYANRAO VYAS MUSICAL CONCERT at 9 P.M.
2. Concert by Arya Mitra Mela of Thana consisting o. Harijans at 9 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be opened from 2 to 9-30 P.M.

Half Rates for School Boys and Girls.

VICEROY'S ASSENT TO PRESS GAG.

SIMLA, October 9.

The Press Bill has been submitted to-day for the Viceroy's assent which will be given almost immediately.—A.P.

MRS. PETIT'S LIABILITIES.

Will She Be Declared Insolvent?

HIGH COURT POSTPONES CASE FOR 4 MONTHS.

The case in which the Bank of India Ltd. petitioned the Bombay High Court to adjudicate Mrs. Goolbai Bomanji Petit, an insolvent, came for hearing before Mr. Justice Wadia on Friday afternoon.

The bank alleged that Mrs. Goolbai Bomanji Petit was indebted to the bank to the extent of Rs. 1,57,955 for which the bank did not hold any security. That the immoveable property belonging to Mrs. Petit and certain jewellery pledged with the Provident Investment Co. Ltd., were attached on 1st August 1931 by the Provident Investment Co. Ltd., and that the Bank of India Ltd. had also placed their attachment over the said property.

Since the attachment was not raised within three weeks as provided by the Insolvency Act, the bank petitioned the High Court to adjudicate Mrs. Goolbai Bomanji Petit an insolvent. The bank also alleged that certain property at Poona called Garden Reach settled on Mrs. Petit and which was worth over Rs. 5 lakhs was conveyed to Dinbai, her daughter, for Rs. 250,000 cash.

This case was postponed several times as the parties were likely to bring about an amicable settlement. On Friday when the case was called after hearing counsel's argument His Lordship postponed the case for a further period of four months.

DEATH OF MR. B. P. PATEL

A Well-Known Cotton Merchant.

Bombay, Friday.

We regret to note the death of Mr. B.P. Patel, partner of Messrs. Patel Bros., which occurred on Thursday night in Switzerland.

The deceased joined the well-known firm of Messrs. Patel Bros. Cotton Merchants and exporters in 1924. He was the third son of the late Mr. Pestonji D. Patel, the founder of the said firm.

The offices of Messrs. Patel Bros. will remain closed to-day (Saturday).

"LEAVE THE RUPEE ALONE".

The following resolution was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. held on the 6th inst., condemning the linking of Rupee to Sterling:—

This Extra General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., strongly condemns the decision of the Secretary of State fo India as well as the Government of India in linking rupee with paper sterling at 18d. inasmuch a this decision works against the interests of Indian Agriculturists, Commerce and Industry in general, and cotton agriculturists in partiular. This meeting, therefore, resolves that rupee be left alone to seek its own value."

Sjt. Haridas Madhavdas who presided over the meeting and who is the proposer of the above resolution in the course of his remarks, said:

The cotton people are vitally concerned with the Exchange policy of the Government as they have to daily enter into contracts for selling and buying cotton with foreign countries and in foreign currencies and the prices so realised have a very great bearing on the welfare of the grower of this commodity.

Eagle's Prey To Annex The Ebor Handicap

VANDA FANCIED FOR THE CURZON PLATE

Selections For To-day.

(BY TRACK-KING).

1ST RACE—
1. NOFAL
2. REZWAN
3. RAYAJI

Fluke—BADRUZAMAN

2ND RACE—
1. MY BOW
2. BAJI
3. BALOON

Fluke—AMBASSADOR

3RD RACE—
1. RUSTOM
2. PRINCE CHARLIE
3. BLACK BEAUTY

Fluke—AMAR

4TH RACE—
1. TOUT-A-COUP
2. JOY
3. POETRY

Fluke—LUCKY ALLIANCE

5TH RACE—
1. ARTHUR
2. SAN SAN
3. STRENGTH

Fluke—MORNY

6TH RACE—
1. HOLESTONE
2. CAPTAIN HARDY
3. SCULPTOR

Fluke—MISS COGNAC

7TH RACE—
1. EAGLE'S PREY
2. ROMANESCO

Fluke—CONCILLIATOR

8TH RACE—
1. VANDA
2. NEGUAC
3. DAN LENO

Fluke—TINDER GEE

9TH RACE—
1. ORIENT
2. MALIK BEG
3. JALAL

Fluke—ABRASH.

Track—Work

(By Track-King)

HOWTH (Harrison) ROSSAUTER (Marrable) and HAMID (Fletcher) all jumped out together for a six furlongs burst. HAMID proved superior. ROSSAUTER finished second.

MISS MOUNT (Marrable) had the assistance of STRENGTH (Harrison) in a mile gallop. The first named finished better.

In a rousing mile gallop HOLESTONE (McQuade) and GALLANT GAEL (Brace) finished well together but it was evident the former had something in hand.

Brace showed VANDA over six furlongs. This one is in top-hole fettle and must win a nice race before the season closes.

BRAY BEAU (S. Black) and ALEXANDER THE GREAT (Wallace) contested a mile together, the latter having the advantage at the end, is a greatly improved animal.

GLEN GOWAN (Clarke) and GAMVROS (Riding Boy) were subjected to a five furlongs run. Both finished well. The first named has improved greatly and keep an eye on him.

LIPSTOWN (B. McQuade) moved satisfactorily in a three furlongs spurt.

FLYING ESSEX (Obaid) held the advantage over LONELY INN (Bhimrao) in a six furlongs dash. The former seems to be in good condition.

ROMANESCO (Brace) beat EAGLE'S PREY (McQuade) in a seven furlongs spin. Keep an eye on him.

TINDER GEE (Khalil) strode out freely and well in a six furlongs dash. His morning work has been all that can be desired

ASTERISK (S. Brown) strode out freely in a six furlongs gallop. He is improving steadily.

SOUTHERNER (J. Flyn) had the better of the argument with BROKEN LINK (Maurice) when the pair contested a half-mile spurt. Both are nicely to hand and should be dangerous in moderate company.

AROOSTOOK (Davison) finished ahead of MELAGH (Riding Boy) in a three furlongs spurt. Former has good speed and should do well in a sprint affairo.

WAIVERA (Bullock) had the measure of RED HOSE (Riding Boy) in a seven furlongs run. The gallop was not impressive.

LIONIDAS (Maurice) and POETRY (Purtoosingh) were saddled for a six furlongs gallop. The first named finished better.

MISS COGNAC (Bullock) accompanied LASS O'GOWAN (Riding Boy) in a mile run. The latter finished very strongly.

BILLY RYN (Riding Boy) gave satisfaction when sent over a six furlongs dash. Fair.

Under the guidance of Obaid MY BOW negotiated three furlongs spurt very satisfactorily.

DELHI (S. Black) SAIFULZAMAN (Khalil) and AASUF (Riding Boy) all jumped out together for a mile, the second named finished better. AASUF finished second.

Burn piloted MURAT in a nine furlongs run. Fair.

BLACK BEAUTY (Hardinge) proved inferior to SANJAKDAR (Riding Boy) in a brisk mile.

MOLLY KING (Ryland) moved well when sent over a six furlongs burst. A good track animal. Can be dangerous when in the mood to run.

RAJUB PASHA (Obaid) finished ahead of ISMAIN PASHA (Whiteside) in a seven furlongs spin.

AMBASSADOR (Hardinge) SIALKOT (Khalil) and KASHAF (Riding Boy) all contested together for a mile gallop. The first named proved superior.

KNTAKA (Whiteside) and KURDI (Leeson) shaped well in mile and a quarter.

ORIENT (M. Hoyt) and HUBAYJAN (Riding Boy) were exercised over a mile. The former finished very strongly.

FIRSAN (Purtoosingh) did a seven furlongs run in nice style.

SHEIKIB (Riding Boy) and AMAN (Riding Boy) were out for a mile. The former proved superior.

MU'AYAD (Obaid) BADEE (Riding Boy) and BUDRIYAH (Riding Boy) all contested together for a mile gallop. The first named proved better.

ARAB FLAG (S. Black) accompanied BALLOON (Maurice) in a six furlongs run. The former finished better.

DILAWARJUNG (Hill) MALTON (Meherji) and MINAM (Riding Boy) all fought out for a seven furlongs spin. The last named was better.

BADRUZAMAN (Riding Boy) and JAMAL PASHA (Riding Boy) were out for a seven furlongs gallop. The former was too easy.

MISSHAN (Riding Boy) traversed a sharp mile. Quite satisfactorily.

Meherji took COLLECTOR over a mile at a strong pace. Fair.

RAZA KHAN (Khalil) covered a mile, going fairly well.

HISHAN (Riding Boy) had the measure of NANITALLA (Riding Boy) in a three furlongs spurt.

WELLINGTON (Riding Boy) had the assistance of HARDING (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop.

DONGRI STABBING AFFRAY

Accused Remanded To Police Custody Pending Investigations.

The story of a furious faction fight between two parties of Mahomedans in a house at Pathan Wadi, Dongri, Bombay, which resulted in the stabbing of one man and the arrest of two persons was told before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on Friday, when Alladin Mahomed and Chotu Gulmahomed were placed on a remand application charged with attempt to commit murder and abetment of the offence.

The trouble occurred on Thursday noon when, it is alleged, the first accused went to a building at Pathanwadi and made indecent proposals to a Muslim woman resident of the building. There he was set upon by the neighbours and a free fight ensued. The first accused was joned by Chotu the second accused. It is alleged both of them whipped out their knives and stabbed one Syed Abdul Aziz.

Aziz was seriously injured and was removed to the Hospital.

In the meantime the Dongri police arrived on the scene and the accused were put under arrest. It was with great difficulty that they could quell the fight.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody pending further investigations into the affair.

WE MUST SOLVE IT

Mr. Chagla On Communal Question.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, in the course of a Press interview on breakdown of the communal peace-negotiations at the R. T. C. said:

The failure of the peace negotiations in London will be regretted by all who are anxious to see that India should represent a united front at the R. T. Conference. But the two factors which acted as stumbling-blocks in the way of a settlement and which constantly poisoned the atmosphere were firstly, the absence of any proper representation of the Nationalist Muslims, and the other was the approach to the question not from a national and all-India point of view but from a communal and sectarian point.

If a settlement had been arrived at on the basis of separate electorates, although it would have been a temporary solution, taking a longer view of the question, it would have proved disastrous to the country and even to the permanent interests of the very communities that were clamouring for a representation of this character. If our claim for self-Government it is justified at all, it is on the basis of our nationhood.

NEHRU REPORT'S SOLUTION

From the telegrams it appears that one of the important causes of the breakdown was the impossibility of reconciling Muslim and Sikh interests in the Punjab. Looking to the claim made for reservation and weightage by the various communities that lived in that province, the Punjab problem seems more to be a question of arithmetic than a question of politics.

The only way out of the morass seems to be the solution suggested both in the Nehru Report and by the Congress Working Committee, namely adult suffrage or, in the alternative, an electoral role which will reflect the population strength of the different communities.

I very much regret that the Hindus could not see their way in accepting the arbitration of a few eminent members of the non-official minority committee, and preferred to get the decision at the hands of the ousiders. The Hindu-Muslim problem is purely a domestic problem, and it would be an everlasting shame and humiliation for us all, if we fail to solve it and we have to requisition the assistance of the British Government or any other foreign agency.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY at 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
THIRD WEEK
WHOOPEE
STILL GOING STRONG.
ALSO
Gandhiji's Arrival
Next Change
NORMA TALMADGE.
IN HER SUPREME TRIUMPH
DU BARRY
Woman of Passion
Be Ready to Book when the Opening Date is ANNOUNCED. It's Another UNITED ARTISTS
PATHE CINEMA
Booking: S. ROSE & CO., and at The THEATRE.

THE RIALTO
(THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES)
Lamington Road.
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Morning Show at 10 a.m. on Sunday.
PART TIME WIFE
3 Angles of Matrimony
He's too tired.
She's too bored.
It's too bad!
Merry Comedy of MARRIED LIFE
with
EDMUND LOWE
LEILA HYAMS
FOX MOVIETONE PICTURE
Also
BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
(Bombay's Leading Talkie House.)
THE HIGHEST SALARIED STAR IN THE WORLD
CONSTANCE BENNETT
in THE EASIEST WAY
with ROBT. MONTGOMERY, ADOLPHE MENJOU, ANITA PAGE & MARJORIE RAMBEAU He Tempted Her! She Fell! Then.....?
Also DAD'S DAY—A Comedy Appetiser

WINNERS. 6 OUT-RIGHT
RECOUP YOUR LOSS and MAKE MONEY by consulting
The "Track King"
"The Bombay Chronicle Tipster"
WINNERS. 6 OUT-RIGHT
ONLY TWO MEETINGS LEFT. SUCCESS GUARANTEED.
Only one horse in each race:—

	Rs.
SAN SAN (Won)	105
DAN LENO (Won)	68-8
WISTARIA (Won)	52-0
PRINCE CHARLIE (Won)	53-0
MY BOW (Won)	42-0
MALIK BEG (Won)	38-8
DILSHER (Brkt.) (Won)	28-0
SWARAN LATTA (2nd)	10-0
ROMAN ROUL (nowhere)	

ONE SPECIAL DOUBLE BOTH WON.
SAN SAN & DAN LENO
Consult immediately:—
Only address: "CHRONICLE" TIPSTER.
ORIENT HOTEL, 1st Floor, Crawford Market, Bombay.

GENERAL CARD RS. 10 only. (A very good card).
Two Horse Special Double Rs. 20 (Sure Winners).
Time:—Friday from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Enlist your name for "BOMBAY RACES" in HALF RATES.

The Industrial & Prudential

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY

PURELY A SWADESHI

CONCERN

Capital (Paid up) ...	Rs.	2,18,700
Uncalled Capital ...	Rs.	16,03,800
Life Assurance Fund ...	Rs	24,64,000
Reserve Fund ...	Rs.	1,06,866

Permanent Disability benefits free

M. C. DESAI, B.A., LL.B., Manager.

THE VULCAN

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

100 p. c. Indian Office

FOR

FIRE, MOTOR, MARINE, INSURANCE.

Apply to—J. C. SETALVAD & CO., MANAGING AGENT, Fort, BOMBAY.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road.

Free Public Lecture
WHAT, WHERE, WHO IS GOD?
Sunday, October 11th, 6 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees No Collections.

SPECIALISED TRAINING.
IN
DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE

The Pioneer of Commercial education and the oldest and Most successful College of Commerce, whose Excellent Training is proved by both the brilliant success in Professions or Practical Life besides Sweeping Victories in Exam Halls.

DIPLOMAS: CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A. C. I. I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INCORPORATED SECRETARIES OF COMPANIES (F.I.S.A.); GENERAL COMMERCE (D. COM. L.C.C.) ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.)

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or Write for Prospectus List of Courses and Exam. Results. 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1931

COMMUNALISM IN EXCELSIS

When a few days ago reports came from London of a provisional settlement of the communal question, we were a little sceptical We had reason to be so, knowing as we did something of the secret sinister forces at work behind the curtain against any settlement. When, therefore, the news came that the Unofficial Minorities Conference had failed to arrive at any settlement, we were not altogether surprised at it though it was undoubtedly deplorable. And when we read the proceedings of the Minorities Sub-Committee held on Thursday under the presidency of the Premier himself, our worst suspicions about the Premier and his communalist nominees were confirmed. Those proceedings are amusing or sickening according to the reader's temperament. They reveal how certain classes of people react to foreign rule. The Premier must have felt convinced that none of his present Tory allies could have played the reactionary role more effectively than did Dr. Ambedkar. A brief review of those proceedings may be of some psychological interest and otherwise instructive. It may also help Indian Nationalists to realise fully all the forces they have yet to reckon with in the campaign for national freedom. Mahatma Gandhi was almost alone in speaking for the whole nation at the Committee. Most of the other speakers spoke partly for their respective communities and partly, if not mainly, for Government that had nominated them. Gandhiji unreservedly deplored the failure to arrive at a settlement and duly accepted the humiliating implication. He must now be more convinced than ever that nothing demoralises a nation more than foreign domination and no sacrifice is too great to get rid of every trace of alien domination. Gandhiji rightly attributed the failure to the Indian delegation being not adequately representative and to the Government's refusal to declare its own policy. It was to be expected that these who owed their nomination almost entirely to the Government would demur to Gandhiji's statement about the Indian delegation. Some did so with restraint and decency. Dr. Ambedkar alone in his manner cast, both to the winds it is to be noted, however, that even Mr. Patro admitted that "the composition of the Committee was such that it placed particular, provincial, and parochial interests above the interests of all India, and, therefore, Indian Nationalism was unable easily to find expression in the deliberations of this committee."

As regards Gandhiji's suggestion that the Government must declare its policy so that such a declaration might facilitate both the communal settlement and the other work of the Federal Structure Committee, communalists like Mr. Shafi and Dr. Ambedkar stated unabashed that it was impossible for the Federal Committee to proceed with its work till the communal question was solved. They very broadly suggested that if all their communal claims were not conceded in advance, they could not support the transfer of full responsibility to the Indian people. Evidently, they do not mind their claims being now ignored by the existing Government. It is only when it is proposed to transfer power to the Indian people these communalists pop up with their uncompromising clamour of communal safeguards. Mr. Ambedkar went so far as to say, presumably without a blush, that his community was "not anxious" for an immediate transfer of power to the Indian people, but that "if the British Government were unable to resist the forces set up in the country which do clamour for it", and if a transfer was to be made, his community would ask for its proportionate share of power, though that share is not demanded now from the Britishers. We refuse to believe that the suppressed classes will countenance such a craven attitude.

The question still remains as to what is to be the next approach to the communal problem. It is obvious that the Minorities Committee should go on trying to tackle the question. The situation just at present is certainly not hopeful. But the issues at stake forbid the inference that the situation is and will continue to be hopeless. The question of some kind of arbitration will arise in the continued absence of an agreement. Gandhiji suggested a tribunal to be appointed by the Swaraj Government to solve unsettled questions. But Shafis and Ambedkars have no confidence in such Government but have trust abounding in the British Government. Says Mr. Shafi: "His Majesty's Government as the head of the Commonwealth are the judges who are in the best of position to decide the question and we are perfectly willing that they should be the judges on this question." If this sickening appeal is considered side by side with the Premier's assurance that "the British Government will take its action if you go on to the end", one may guess what might have already transpired between the "Nationalist" Government in Britain and the ultra-loyal communalists. One can also guess what capital will be made of the loyalists' sentiments by the wire-pulling, Tory leaders in their election campaign. But do these loyalists realise how they are being duped, how low they must fall in the estimation of all honourable and freedom-loving men in India and the whole world?

IN FOR TROUBLE.

The present parliamentary representatives of the propertied classes in Britain who have forced on the country a general election and who have, to their great delight, secured the adhesion of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the rump that follows him from the Labour ranks will be in for trouble, when the polls have been declared. It may probably be the case that with the financial resources they command they will be able to deluge the voters with propaganda and secure a return to power. But their joy will be short-lived. The Government which will have to meet the next Parliament will be unable to wring more taxation out of the poor. On the important issue of tariffs the leaders who expect to find a place in that Government are already speaking in different tunes. Mr. Baldwin says in his election manifesto: "Tariffs are the quickest and most effective weapon" to regain economic prosperity. He dilates on "imperial economic unity," a subject on which Mr. MacDonald also loves to expatiate, taking care, of course, to omit inconvenient reference to precise detail. What will be the scope and nature of the tariff policy? Here is a question which the true Labourites press for and the Liberals who have fallen out with Mr. Lloyd George do not like to answer. But Sir Herbert Samuel would not commit the Liberal Party to tariffs. In a speech at Bradsford he hastened to declare: "I have not agreed to sign any endorsement of a general commitment to tariffs and the Liberals will not agree to taxing the people's food." The statement will catch votes but the Liberals' vote-catching ability is considerably hampered, because Mr. Lloyd George will not release the enormous Campaign Fund, entrusted to his charge.

There will be acrid controversy in the Liberal Press over the Lloyd Georgian manoeuvres. When the time comes the old political craftsman will decide on which side of the wall to jump. But his decision curtails the scope of the Liberals' participation in the electoral fray. They are expected to put up only 70 candidates, while the Tories and Labourites are reported to be ready to put 500 candidates in the field. The Henderson group and the Independent Labour Party candidates have abundant munition in arguments, if not in pounds, to engage in the fray. The argument which will appeal most to the working class voter will be the following thorough exposition of the game that British Capitalism is now playing with Mr. MacDonald's help. Opposing the new Budget impositions Mr. Fenner Brockway said at an I. L. P. meeting:

"While the working class standards have been steadily falling, while even the standards of the professional classes have been falling, the standard of the financial class and the 'rentier' class has been raised continually. In 1924 the proportion of the national income these classes took was 26 per cent. This year it is 35 per cent. The real brutal truth ....is the fact that these financial classes are determined to maintain that exploitation ....to drive down the standard of life of the unemployed because they will (then) be able to drive down the standards of the rest of the working classes." The working class voter, if these facts are properly represented to him, is sure to resist this onslaught of Capitalism, by taking the step of refusing to send to Parliament a Tory or a Liberal or a MacDonaldite. But the odds are he will have little opportunity to be told this effectively.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

The Viceroy has given his assent to the Press Bill. He is responsible for putting into the hands of the bureaucracy a weapon which the public justifiably apprehends is likely to be misused. It has had previous experience of such misuse, notably in the case of the old Press Act and Criminal Law Amendment Act. The passage of the Press gag measure, in the teeth of popular opposition, is hailed with delight by the Anglo-Indian Press. The "Times of India", delighted over the rapidity and docility with which the Council of State passed it offers, for public enlightenment some remarks in a leading article on Friday which are a gross misrepresentation of the attitude of the party leaders in the Assembly, who combated at every stage the bestowal of powers to officialdom which are in effect "a murder of juristic principles". Our contemporary observes: "No reasonable citizen in India wants the printing press of his country to have a legal right to incite to murder and, while the Assembly party leaders are, of course, of that opinion, their tactics last week will probably give many people in the world the contrary impression." This lampooning of the Assembly party leaders will not cut much ice. The printing press of India has never had "a legal" or any other kind of "right" "to incite to murder." No civilised country allows any such rights to its printing press. The Government of this country did possess abundant power, as we have repeatedly emphasized, to deal with journals which could be charged with having incited to murder. New legislation which is so comprehensive in its scope as to require a press to deposit security merely because it falls under magisterial suspicion, and which limits the revisionary powers of the High Court, was totally unnecessary. The Assembly party leaders, whose "tactics" have provoked the vituperative wrath of our contemporary only laboured hard to make the Government benches realise the enormity of their folly. We can only reiterate our regret that the Viceroy should have assented to this patent violation of the Delhi Pact.

Trifles

Heard at Churchgate.

Passenger: Is terminal tax the terminus of taxation?

T. X. R.: No; it is another turnstile.

* * *

In spite of an avalanche of protest, I congratulate the Executive of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on this bright idea of taxation. It will keep the metropolis free from congestion of the "undesirables" from the mofussil who will have to pay for entries and exits.

* * * *

There is something more than mere money in it. It looks like a new plank in a "clean-thecity" campaign. Bombay for Bombayites is not a bad idea.

* * * *

I am only sorry that the proposal is a bit belated. In the heyday of the civil disobedience movement when crowds in Azad Maidan and Chowpatty swelled to six figures, this tax, or more appropriately the gate money to the City, would have substantially filled public treasury. Also it would have saved the lathis and minimised charges.

* * * *

The future "terminal-tax Satyagrahis" do not understand the good motive behind the taxation proposals. The reclaimed blocs for which Lloyd dredged and the City paid remain deserted for want of purchasers. How can one arrest the slump in land values except by shifting Bombay to Back Bay?

* * * *

Mugs there will be who will try to avoid these legitimate dues of the city. The only remedy against these "self-smugglers" is better co-operation between police and civic authorities. The Corporation should not grudge a few more encroachment lorries and the police should hurry these Satyagrahis to Vikroli jungles, immediately they are caught.

* * *

While I am ready strongly to uphold the merits of the tax, I am not oblivious of the fact that there may be some genuine cases of victimisation. Take the case of the I.C.S. men who may be asked to pay the penalty of a terminal tax for landing at the Gate of India. Or consider the plight of the covenanted employed in up-country who occasionally pay a visit to Bombay to see their "better-halves" and friends off to "Home."

* * *

In such cases, it will amount to an iniquitious impost, in these days of 10 per cent. cuts minus additional income-tax. These are hard cases which require special consideration.

* * *

Wholesale remission is not feasible, since the agitators will raise the cry of preference and discrimination. A simple addendum to Lee Concessions will solve the problem. Along with exchange compensation allowance, they can be granted a terminal tax compensation, which they will voluntarily forego, when their finances improve.

DR. HEINRICH BRUENING.

GERMANY'S GENTLE STATESMAN & DICTATOR

(BY "PROMENEUR.")

At a moment like this when Germany faces a new destiny that is unknown and dark, rises the personality of her Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, towering over Nuremburg, leader of the Socialists and Hitler, the titular head of the so-called fascists styling themselves "Nationalists." He is a statesman in the tradition of the late Stresemann, who combines in himself the best and gentlest of truly Germanic qualities—qualities that Thomas Mann's delicate pen so artistically delineates.

IDEAL STATESMAN.

Fame followed Bruening in the last few years of Germany's heroic travail and it could not change this highly cultured German who serves his country with an intense, religious fervour. He rose from obscurity and rose inspite of himself. In 1929, Dean Kaas, Chairman of the Centre Party to which Bruening belongs said:—

"I see in him a synthesis of thought and action the equal of which has perhaps not existed in any statesman since the time of the ancient Greeks."

And he himself has declared:

"Belief in the honesty of the statesman and of the individual politician will be achieved and will endure only if the conviction is present that the man in question is able at all times to renounce and sacrifice himself to the limit in the interests of the community."

Bruening lives upto this ideal. If circumstances force Germany to have a dictator, she has in him a man who rises above all the petty strife and calamity of selfish party-interests created by the social and economic systems in which this nation, like her sister European nations, finds herself entangled His is the role of servant and saviour, ascetic, platonic, alas, so rare to-day even in the heart of modern democracy.

EARLY LIFE.

Not much is known of his personal life except that he comes from the Wastphalian peasant stock brought up, in the upper middle-class surroundings. Losing his father early in life he was protected by his uncle, a widely-travelled, cultured gentleman to whom the boy owed a great deal. He studied law at Munich, political science at Strasbourg and underwent an extensive course of training, in a truly German fashion, at Munster and Bonn. He travelled later and lived in France and England. He had in England good opportunities of studying the financial system. He won his doctorate with a thesis on nationalisation of the railways. Pedagogy, naturally, was his ambition and Fate made him a politician.

BRUENING THE HERO.

When the War came, the recruiting station rejected him with a Martian contempt for his scholarly chest measurements although he later joined a sharp-shooting machine-gunning company which saw good and strenuous service. He distinguished himself there, was wounded and made company commandant and adjutant. The post-War years saw him editing "Der Deutsche" an organ of the Catholic trade unions and he sat in the Reichstag as a member for a Silesian province. His later activities are matters of contemporary history. His life is simple and charming. The story is told how, once, Hindenburg insisted on his receiving the present of a fur coat when the Chancellor ventured outdoors without taking precautions against the rigours of wintry weather. Germany's Chancellor lives in a two-room tenement in the official quarters and rides a common taxi. Hilter drinks the costliest wines and drives high powered Rolls-Royces. Not only in our subject country, which is the last word in parasitism, but in 'national' countries as well, politicians and statesmen are difficult to find who could resist the certain temptation of a 'cushy' post or good pay. The German Chancellor is unique in his asceticism so symbolic of a great but unhappy nation like Germany, a Catholic, unlike the Catholics of Professor Correia-Affonso's apostolic vision, amongst Lutherian Protestants, professing his mother's faith, a patriot amongst degenerates. . . . . .

SAVE OUR GOLD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the vital importance of a sound currency policy for our country we feel compelled to write again drawing public attention to one or two matters which demand urgent action. In the first instance, the heavy exports of gold, during the last week, involve for this country a permanent loss or surrender of what one might regard as a national asset. It is curious that while almost every other country in the world is conserving its gold resources, and whilst Great Britain herself has chosen to abandon the Gold Standard for the sake of reserving its gold reserve, the Government of India should leave the door open for a drain of the country's gold. In the desperate attempt to maintain the 1sh. 6d. ratio it has deliberately parted with its own gold reserves and by refusing to place an embargo on the export of gold it has equally deliberately connived at a policy which drains the country of the accumulated savings of a number of generations and makes it impossible for the country ever to reach the goal in the shape of a gold standard which, it has been clamouring for, during the last generation or two. We may be told that Great Britain has never placed an embargo on the export of gold; and the Finance Member thinks this a very good defence of his own policy. Such a defence can only be acceptable to people, who are thoroughly ignorant of the elementary facts connected with English Banking and Finance. The difference between Great Britain and India lies just in this that in Great Britain private hoarding of gold is unknown and that the gold resources of the people are centralised in the Bank of England which is not going to part with its gold under present circumstances, whereas India has been always abused as being the sink of gold and its hoarding habits have offered an easy target for cheap sarcasm.

The Finance Member as well as a certain section of the Indian Press have made not very flattering references to the export of gold on private account by Indian merchants. To these criticisms no one need attach any value. It is an elementary principle in political and economic theory that wherever there is a conflict between the interest of individual members of a society and the larger interests of the society to which they belong, there is a clear case for legislation and administrative action; otherwise there would be no meaning in the demand for the socialisation of activities like those of the Posts and the Telegraphs, of the Forest Department, of Currency and note issue. The present private export of gold is clearly a case where private interests conflict with the larger interests of the country, and it is as absurd to defend the Finance Member's policy and throw mud at Indian merchants, as to allow private individuals to cut down timber and blame them for their selfishness.

We think, we should not end this letter without a word of explanation with regard to our advocacy of a free rupee. When we contended in our earlier letter for a policy of leaving the rupee alone we had in mind one definite proposal, viz: that Government should abandon its statutory obligation of converting rupees into gold. It has been held by some people that leaving the rupee alone means not merely a policy of abandoning the statutory obligation of selling gold, but also, of maintaining the present volume of currency without either expansion or contraction. We have always contended that the volume of currency ought to be adjusted to the needs of our country. It would be foolish to suggest that a particular volume of currency which was determined in the year of grace 1931, to maintain the 1sh. 6d. ratio, is to be regarded as sacrosanct. The primary factor that should determine the volume of currency is the needs of the country's trade and industry; and we shall have ample opportunities for doing this if in view of the present uncertain conditions we do not tie down the rupee either to sterling or gold.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. WADIA.
V. K. R. V. RAO.

Hormuzd Villa,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay 6.

NOTES OF THE DAY

"Wretched" Prosecution.

In an article in the current number of "Young India" Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once again exposes the way the Congressmen of Muttra have long been and are still being harassed by the local authorities. The most significant part of the article is that which shows how the allegations of Congressmen are borne out by responsible judicial officers. In one protracted case which was made out to be a Hindu-Muslim affray and in which the Congress was sought to be implicated, the Judge, a Christian, states in his judgment that the case was not a communal affair at all and has discredited the attempt to drag the Congress into it. "I may state at the outset," he says, "that a prosecution case so wretched as this it would be impossible to imagine." Perfectly innocent persons, he adds, were implicated "in a serious offence so that bail might not be granted to them and they might thus be prevented from bringing complaints" Referring to a Congress meeting dispersed by the police by force, the Judge says: "There was no need to prevent it by hooliganism." The police "first arrested everybody whom they wanted to arrest and after that the witness was brought to say that they had all taken part in the riot." Pandit Jawaharlal has still reason to complain that "the lesson of this judgment has not gone home and the District authorities still continue to follow the even tenour of their ways."

Wanted Information

A conference known as the Bombay Muslim Educational Conference has been held year after year at Poona and several imposing resolutions have been annually passed and re-passed. But we would like to know if there is any standing organisation charged with the responsibility of carrying out these resolutions, and if so, what has been done by that organisation so far and in particular during the last year. In opening this year's Conference the Nawab of Sachin said with reference to the Conference: "The greatest obstacle which an institution of this description generally encounters is not a lack of funds but a lack of interest on the part of those who ought to make it their sacred duty to do their level best to foster any scheme for uplift of our once great community." Perhaps the greatest obstacle is that not a few of the organisers of communal schemes use those schemes only as a means of ingratiating themselves with the powers-that-be.

Outrageous.

The report goes, though it seems too bad to be true, that about one hundred High School students at Trichur have been suspended by their school authorities for the grave offence of taking part in Mahatmaji's birthday celebrations. It is further reported that the authorities have warned the students' guardians to give written statements to the effect that their wards "would not take part in public functions like this." We trust the guardians would be self-respecting enough not to give an undertaking like the one demanded. It is outrageous that Indian students should be penalised for celebrating the birthday of an Indian whom the whole world, including Kings and Emperors, would delight to honour, and who is, necessarily, the dearest and nearest to Indian students.

Still Cogitating.

The Government of India seem still disposed to wait and see the flight of gold from India and still are disinclined to take any action against the flight. Referring to the Finance Member's evasive talk of difficulties, Mr. Chuntilal Mehta, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, feels constrained to say in a Press interview: "It is time now that the Finance Member should explain his difficulties or it would be legitimate for the commercial community to infer that he was not taking action either because the export of gold suited his exchange policy, condemned by the Assembly, or because action was not desirable in the interests, not of India, but of Great Britain." Is fresh evidence still necessary to warrant such an inference?

Federal Structure Committee Adjourns.

—:o:—

SANKEY GIVES A HOLIDAY FOR R. T. C. DELEGATES.

(Continued from page 1)

mittee. They have just signed what is in effect a unanimous report (applause). Just when things look pretty bad it is a great thing to think that there is something which is all right. I think that the best thing to do, subject to what you say,—because it is a matter for you—is that we should take that report on Tuesday. I will get it circulated to-mororw and if you take my advise you will not look at it on Sunday. We can discuss it on Tuesday and we will have the advantage here of a very distinguished expert, namely, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who is just in time to help us with some deliberations on that report and that report is a very big step forward.

PROCEDURE OF WORK.

The next thing I would suggest is this. do not know how long that will take because the matter is difficult and I should like to hear opinion on it, but I am very anxious to get the Federal Court settled because I think if we get that on good sound lines, it will be a great help in the determination of many questions which I do not want to go into at present. I will circulate, if you will allow me to do so, on Monday a document about Federal Court so that when we have finished the Finance Question we will at once get on to the question of Federal Court and when we have finished with the Federal Court we will get on to all those many questions in the document I have circulated to you which are really not affected to any extent if at all by the communal question.

AN ADIVCE.

Now in that sort of way we shall be able to make very considerable progress and during that time you will be discussing other matters, but if I may again advise you the sort of thing I would advise you with regard to the minorities is, to concentrate for a while not on what the settlement is to be, but on what way the settlement is to be obtained. I do not want to discuss that now. I know perfectly well the suggestions which have been put forward and so on, and I think in that sort of way we can continue our deliberations. The General Election will not make any difference. We will sit here and after this short rest and short adjournment go on in this way if that commends itself to you. If you like I will just run through the questions. Now that is hardly necessary but apart from that it will be, I think, the satisfactory way of proceeding. It has the advantage that one of our members, Mr. Joshi, is I think going to Geneva for a short time."

Sir Muhammad Shafi said that the suggestion made by the Lord Chancellor was acceptable so far as the Muslim delegation was concerned.

SAPRU'S CONCERN FOR SANKEY.

Sir T. B. Sapru agreed that there was no difference of opinion on this point between Lord Sankey and Mahatma Gandhi but reminded the Committee that Lord Sankey had to open law courts on Monday. Therefore the Committee would meet at earliest on Tuesday.

The Chairman said that he was afraid that was so.

Sir T. B. Sapru thought that Saturday and Sunday were out of question though personally if others agreed he would not object.

Chairman: That is the first time I disagree with you.

Sir T. B. Sapru referred to the anxiety felt by himself and the Mahomedan friends particularly Sir M. Shafi that the question of Federal Court should be taken up and said that it was no use having Federal Constitution without a Federal Court.

The Chairman agreed.

Sir T. B. Sapru continued: It is my honest conviction that the Federal Court is going to play a very great part in the constitution of India, especially in relation to the minorities themselves. As it has happend elsewhere it will happen in India that a great deal of protection to the minorities will come from jurisdiction which you may confer on the Federal Court. For instance, the question of interpretation of the constitution and the question of the enforcement of the fundamental rights on which all are very keen will be within the province of the Federal Court. Therefore if we take up the question of the Federal Court on Tuesday and devote few days to it—possibly two days—I do not think we would be wasting time. I did not understand your lordship to say or suggest that you intended to sidetrack the work of the Federal Committee as far as it relates to those heads which have not yet been touched.

Chairman: "Oh, No."

Sir T. B. Sapru: We are going to progress up to them stage by stage.

Chairman: Certainly.

SAPRU STILL LAMENTS OVER FAILURE.

And I should be very sorry indeed if on account of the failure of our work on the Minorities Committee we have in any way weakened our position and allowed time merely to pass by deceiving ourselves that we have been doing work while we have not been doing any real work.

Chairman:—Quite right.

Sir T. B. Sapru:—If you will permit to say one thing I will say it and I will speak with all emphasis and candour of which I am capable. Not only has it been disappointing to the British Members of the Delegation but it has been disappointing to us all that our efforts have not been crowned with success. Every one of us has realised the importance of the question of minorities and frankly I think that it is the most vital condition of our success that we should come to satisfactory solution of the same rather than allow situation to deteriorate day by day.

UNDAUNTED BY FAILURE.

I also realise that reactions of our failure on that question in India will be very serious—far more serious than we are prepared to own or realise—that question has got to be settled, must be settled and will be settled some day or somehow by some one; it may be by ourselves, it may be by any other method. As your Lordship said just now the real question is as to the method of settlement and we have got to apply ourselves to it undaunted by failure that has attended us so far.

WE ARE NOT IN BAD COMPANY.

Although unkindly critics may say that we have betrayed and incapacitated the settlement of the important question like this, I say this in our defence that we are not the only people who have met and failed to arrive at settlement on some important question. I appeal to your Lordship's experience of international conference. Occasions have arisen in recent European history when everything sesemed to be at breaking point.

Chairman: "That is quite right."

Sir T. B. Sapru: And when the parties have discussed things again and yet again they have met and brought about a settlement. If we are serious about our business and if there is any earnestness about it, I think we owe it to ourselves, to our country and to yourselves, that we should again seriously tackle this problem and if we can present you with an agreed settlement on this question I do not think that there is anything better to hope for.

DISASTER TO US IN INDIA.

Supposing we are unable to come to an agreed settlement we should at any rate be able to arrive at a settlement as to the method by which we have got to approach the question. I will not discuss the question of the method as I do not wish to prejudice any ideas upon that particular question. One thing I am quite clear. Everyone of us realises that the failure of this conference means disaster to us in India. The state of things which I do not dare to contemplate may supervene the failure of this conference and probably many of us must revise under the necessity of circumstances over preconceived ideas. I believe that everyone of us holds his conviction very dearly but when the question of settlement arises we have to revise many ideas on question. I still hope that notwithstanding disappointment on account of failure we shall be wise before it is too late.

"THE BEST IN INDIA."

It does not matter to me whether those who are here are in representative or any other capacity. We are capable of arriving at settlement. Surely men assembled here, if I may very modestly and humbly say it, represent some of best elements in my country and it would be serious reproach to us if at the end we have nothing to say but that we have tried again and failed.

In that spirit I am prepared to support the suggestion that work should go on uninterruptedly. What particular head we are to take first and what particular head next is a matter that I should leave absolutely to your discretion. As long as our work takes us one stage further towards the completion I will be satisfied.

Chairman:—Thank you. We are very much obliged to you.

Mr. Zafrullah Khan said that Sir M. Shafi on behalf of the Muslim delegation had already expressed their willingness to co-operate in the work of the Committee to the extent to which Lord Sankey had outlined the immediate future stages. Mr. Zafrullah Khan referred to Mr. Gandhi's appeal that there should be no mental reservations and said only in order to avoid misunderstanding at any subsequent stage that he on behalf of the Muslim delegation desired to supplement what Sir M. Shafi had said.

Mr. Zafrullah Khan proceeding said that he did not agree with Gandhiji that the questions with which the Minorities' Committee was faced were in any way of less importance than those which were to be settled but Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar interrupting said that Mr. Gandhi did not say that.

Sir T. B. Sapru agreed with Mr. Iyengar.

Mr. Zafrullah regretted if he had misunderstood Mr. Gandhi and proceeded to say that he wished briefly to explain the position of the Muslim delegation. They considered that it would be impossible to discuss some of the outstanding questions before the Committee as long as the question of safeguards for minorities was still pending and the principles were not settled.

UNABLE TO ASSIST.

It is not in any spirit of resentment, irritation or obstruction that we wish to make that submission. It is because we feel that under the circumstances we are unable to give any assistance whatsoever towards the solution. All that we would be able to do if we were called upon to express our views would be to say something like this: "if this is secured and this is not interfered with and that is not moved and that is brought a little nearer than we think this"

The Chairman: Quite.

Mr. Zafrullah: We should have to say: "If any of these factors is changed then we think otherwise and if there is any change in that direction, then we think in another fashion."

I leave it to you to appreciate what kind of help we would be rendering. I believe that we would only be adding to the difficulties and perplexities of the question rather than contributing towards a solution.

SHOULD NOT LOSE TIME.

That being so I must make it perfectly clear that our willingness to continue to participate in the work in regard to the two stages outlined by the Lord Chancellor, is based on the desire that, while still considering the question of safeguards for the minorities, we should not lose a single minute. Nobody can say that the question of Federal Finance or Federal Court is a whit less important than any other questions which the committee has to consider. We feel we can go on with the discussion of those questions in as much as no aspect of them in any way affects the communal question and if by time we have finished those questions we can discover any other topic which is to the same extent entirely free from communal considerations, we shall be willing to go on with the consideration of it.

RIGHTS AND SAFEGUARDS.

It must be realised, however, that the moment we are faced with the question which directly or indirectly involves or affects any communal consideration or any rights or safeguards for minorities we shall not be able to discuss that question or make any contribution towards its solution until at least the principles of the safeguards for minorities and safeguarding of the various interests have been settled to the satisfaction of the different interests and as far as we are concerned, to the satisfaction of our delegation.

VITAL PROBLEM.

Zafrullah emphasised with reference to Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion yesterday that the decision on the minorities question might be left for settlement by a judicial commission, Sir M. Shafi's objection that no constitution could be framed until the communal question was settled and said that the Premier's statement of yesterday that it was impossible to overlook the continued existence of the problem and warning that: You could not go six inches without coming to a deadlock," was perfectly true.

Mr. Zafrullah winding up his speech submitted that at one time the importance of the solution of the minorities problem was considered so vital by Mahatma Gandhi himself that at a meeting last March at the Viceregal Lodge of the members of Conference who happened to be then in Delhi Mahatma Gandhi opined that it was not only a very vital question but unless it was solved it would be impossible for him to take any part in the Round Table Conference.

NO DESIRE TO OBSTRUCT.

Mr Zafrullah Khan concluded by saying that it was only with a desire not to obstruct in any way the work of the committee as far as it was possible to do so without giving opinions which would be of no value whatever that we could proceed on the lines indicated and as long as those questions are untouched we shall give all cooperation and assistance we can.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Zafrullah Khan and said: I think that you have expressed the general opinion.

LET US COME TO FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE.

Mahatma Gandhi said that he felt some diffidence in urging that they were unable to afford to waste a single moment because he knew that he had been somewhat instrumental in postponing the deliberations of this Committee but as they had come to work and not to seek holiday he thought that the Committee should complete its work with the least delay possible and if anyone felt that even though continuing work of the Federal Structure Committee they would be really marking time until the Minorities question was settled, he noped that expression would be given to that feeling and decision about it would be reached.

LET US COME TO FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE.

Gandhiji continued: "I myself endeavoured to express my own deliberate opinion yesterday that there was not that absolutely vital connection with the work of this committee. The Minorities question is undoubtedly very important if not the most important question. It has always occupied in my mind its natural place but has never overshadowed the other equally important consideration and after having laboured at this question for seven days I saw more clearly than before that probably the minorities question would not be satisfactorily settled unless the great fundamental questions were settled and that being my conviction I should like proceedings of this Committee to be clothed in reality and that on several heads which you with your amazing industry have been piling upon us from day to day and week to week we should come to summary decisions.

Chairman: "Hear, Hear."

Gandhiji:—Instead of making speeches. Therefore if I may give my opinion without any mental reservation whatsoever I would suggest that if we really feel that we should consider and face the questions that are before this committee on their merits irrespective of what may happen in connection with the minorities question then I say that we should sacrifice every holiday and I know that we shall get strength to go through this work without coming to grief if we mean serious business.

Chairman: "I agree."

"NOT JUST TO INDIA."

Mahatma Gandhi: "But I repeat that if at back of our minds the impression is that we should continue work and yet not work I think that it would not be just to India, to ourselves and to British Ministers. Therefore I feel most strongly that we do not take holiday. Every minute we have is really pledged to this work and to no other.

CHAIRMAN AGREES.

Chairman: Thank you. I am very much obliged to Mr. Gandhi. I do not think that there is any disagreement between us.

The Committee was then adjourned.

GANDHI JAYANTI PROCESSION

A view of the procession which started, on Thursday, from Congress House and ended at the Azad Maidan, where a monster meeting was held to celebrate the last day of the Gandhi-Jayanti Week.

STOP PRESS

BARDOLI ENQUIRY.

BARDOLI, Oct. 9.

Cross-examination of witnesses who were examined yesterday by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Congress Counsel, was begun to-day by the Government Pleader, Dewan Bahadur Thakorram. Daya Kala, witness in his cross-examination stated that he had received a notice on the morning of 17th July before he went to his field wherein he was asked to make payment on his revenue dues immediately. The same afternoon revenue and police officers arrived in his village and he was called from his field. When he arrived he saw that the property of Dahya Lala was being attached. Proceeding witness said that it was not true that they had certain passes to show at the ginning factory when they took their cotton for ginning, though, he added, it was the practice during the *hijrat* days.

CONGRESS COLOURED PASSES.

On an enquiry by Mr. Gordon, Dewan Bahadur Thakorram explained that it had been brought to his notice that Congress peasants were given certain coloured passes on the production of which their cotton fetched higher prices and the Government Pleader wanted to show that witness got more money by the sale of cotton than they stated.

Asked if he could produce the sale receipt of his cotton, witness said he had none.

GOVT. PLEADER PULLED UP.

At this stage the Government Pleader was rather pulled up by Mr. Gordon who asked him to go into unnecessary details as at that rate the inquiry might not be finished till next year.

Another witness named Dahya Lala stated that the harvest of last year was fairly good and he had paid the first instalment but he did not pay the second instalment because Government arrested Mr. Gandhi and Mr Vallabhbhai Patel whereupon they decided did not to pay revenue till both were released. Witness was then asked why he did not pay when both of them were released. Witness could not give any definite reply.

Four more witnesses were cross-examined and the inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow. — A. P.

CHAND
BRAND
TEA
Will satisfy you in all respects.

Every Leaf Packet and Tin of 1lb. contains prize coupons.

Managing Agents:
SAPAT & CO.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

IAPCOS
FRUITALS SALINE
KEEPS YOU FIT & CHEERFUL
SOLD EVERY WHERE

APPEARANCE !
CONSTRUCTION !
LENS !
PRICE !

All these factors you find wonder fully represented in

Voigtländer CAMERAS'

Call on the next photo-dealer for demonstration.

SCHERING-KAHLBAUM (INDIA) LTD
Yusuf Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

These Dog Days!
Something to Soothe Jaded Nerves
Instill Fresh Energy
Put Pep in you.

INDIA'S FINEST PEPPERMINTS
Keep a Packet in your Pocket—On your Office Table—In your Home, It will tone you up for your everyday work.
Made by:—PARLE PRODUCTS MFG CO., 21, Chukla St., Jakaria Masjid, BOMBAY 3.

INQUIRY OFFICER'S "NO" TO GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

—:o:—

What Khatedars Stated Before Congress Workers.

BARDOLI REVENUE COLLECTIONS MADE BY POLICE COERCION ASSERTS SJT. DESAI

(From Our Correspondent).

BARDOLI, Oct. 8.

The Bardoli inquiry began today at 12 noon before Mr. Gordon.

The Congress had called men and women from village Rayam to put forward their facts. They were all khadi-clad peasants. All of them had gone to 'Hijrat' leaving behind their standing crops. Police raids they said, are generally a terror in the villages, but it was more so iwing to the fact that most of the population was that day out in the fields, it being season for transplantation of rice. There was only a girl or an old woman in each house. On seeing the police party they ran away into the interior of the house or jumped across the partition into the neighbour's house. One old woman stated she was dragged by the hand by a Constable. The police threatened her to pay up or call their men by beginning to throw out their things. When they pleaded helplessness they were reminded of the presence of Ismail Desai.

CROWDS CROWD TO WATCH.

Lards crowds of people from the villages of the Taluka flocked to hear the proceedings. But the sentries would not allow them. Protests were in vain and some even thought of raising shouts so as to attract the attention of officers inside. But a more ingeneous way was suggested by a man. Accordingly they ran to the telegraph office and sent a message to the Inquiry Officer. Thereupon people were taken in though even then most people had to stand on the verandah outside the room. Nine witnesses were examined upto a recess, four of them being women.

With a view to expediate the Inquiry and save time, the Inquiry Officer held inquiry to-day to elucidate and settle certain number of points.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Sardar Vallabhbhai and other Congress men were present. The Government was represented by the Collector Mr. Kothadala and Dewan Bahadur Thakeram.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai presented the particular complaints of each of the khatedars of the village of Rayam and a geeral outline of the eases of other nine villages regarding which there is dispute that they were visited by police on the days in question.

VILLAGES RAIDED.

Sjt. Desai further stated that he was making inquiries as to the details of the police raids in the other villages as to which the visit of the police is denied. He further stated, however, that though the details may be in controversy, he maintained that recovery was made in these villages also by coercion exercised through, or by means of, the police. In some cases the police squatted in the villages for number of days making collections in Rajpura Lumbha. It was pointed out that it was, therefore, a case which substantially fell within the terms of the Inquiry though there was no seperate and independent visit to that village by the Revenue Officials accompanied by the police.

As to Nava Falia (Valod) it was pointed out that it was a suburb of Valod and that it was situated at a distance of about two miles from Valod. This also was raided by the police. The next point taken up was settlement of the issues, and the following issues were settled:—

(1) Whether Land Revenue recoveries were made in the villages in question by applying a severer standard to them than that which was adopted in other villages from and after the 5th of March.

(2) Whether such recoveries were made by means of coercion exercised through or by means of police.

(3) If so what was the amount of such recoveries after the issues were settled.

Syt. Desai opened the discussion of the all important question which is really the main point involved in the first issue, viz., what is the standard in fact employed for the purpose of collecting Land Revenue in all the villages of Barodli Taluka from the 5th of March 1931, till the end of June 1931 for, it was with reference to that standard that the severer exactions in July were to be compared and were complained of.

Syt. Desai contended that the standard which was in fact applied was a matter of agreement in fact between Mahatma Gandhi and the Revenue Officials of the District. It was not a mere matter of speculation or some abstract or legal standard. He conteded that the standard could only be the individual standard.

He further contended that the best description of it is that the standard employed was to be the ability of the individual to pay without having to resort to borrowing for the purpose of paying Land Revenue.

STANDARD OF REVENUE COLLECTION.

In answer to the Inquiry Officer Sjt. Desai made it clear that he did not merely think that it was a proper thing to do, but that it was a thing done and that it was so done by reason of the very special circumstances attending the collections of Land Revenue in Bardoli Taluka from and after the 5th of March and the circumstances prior to that date on the 7th of March the Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed. Thereafter the Congress workers assisted the Revenue Officials in the collection of Land Revenue which was upto then withheld on account of the "No-tax" campaign. Through out this collection, it was definitely understood between Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress workers on the one hand and the Revenue Officials on the other, that no recovery should be made beyond the ability of the individual to pay and that standard was accepted by the Revenue Officials and applied right upto the end of June. It was the disregard of that standard which is the subject of the complaint.

REVENUE CODE'S AUTHORITY.

Dewan Bahadur Thakoram when called upon to state what was the meaning of the words "the standard which was employed in the collection of Land Revenue from and after the 5th of March" contended that there was only one standard and that it was the one laid down by the Land Revenue Code.

Sjt. Desai replied stating that if the contention of Dewan Bahadur Thakoram was the basis of the Inquiry then the words which would have been used in the terms of reference would be standard under Land Revenue Code. He further pointed out that there would be no occasion or need for an inquiry if the interpretation put upon the terms of reference by Dewan Bahadur Thakoram was correct.

Dewan Bahadur Thakoram refused to commit himself to any definite view as to the meaning of the words "standard which was employed." It remains to be seen whether the above view put forward by the Dewan Bahadur will be supported in evidence by Government Officials.

The Inquiry Officer ultimately observed that he would not give a decision at this stage on the true meaning of the words "standard which was in fact employed from and after the 5th March".

He, however, observed that he would bear in mind that the ability to pay without having to resort to borrowing was the basis on which Sjt. Desai would call his evidence.

Before concluding the sittings of the day, Dewan Bahadur Thakoram said that he did not want to uross examine witnesses tomorrow because the particulars were furnished this afternoon in order to save time.

The complaints of the khatedars of Rayam village will be taken up to-morrow.

INSPECTION NOT ALLOWED.

Dewan Bahadur Thakoram then made an application for inspection of the statement of each of the khatedar's case which had been recorded from questions asked by Congress workers with a view to collect materials for this Inquiry.

Sjt. Desai submitted that there were confidential communications between clients and their legal advisers under the provision of Sec. 126 of Indian Evidence Act. He was prohibited from disclosing the same. Thereafter, the Inquiry Officer, Mr. Gordon, refused the application for inspection.

KHATEDAR PAID "AS MUCH AS HE HAD"

Bardoli Inquiry Proceedings.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, Oct. 9.

Five more peasants from Rayam were examined by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai yesterday after recess. Seevn witnesses were also called to prove borrowing on interest because of police coercion.

A Rayam Khatedar deposed, I had already paid as much as I had in obedience to the orders of the Congress

The court clerk had somehow omitted the phrase "as much as I had."

Sjt. Bhulabhai requested that phrase to be inserted as its absence might give an altogether contrary meaning to the sentence. Notes of the Associated Press representative were referred to which supported Sjt. Bhulabhai. The important phrase was thereupon allowed to go in.

All Ryam witnesses will be cross examined by Government pleader in to-day's sitting of the Inquiry Committee before the next village Motifarod is taken up.

THE KHOJA YOUTH REVOLT AGAINST ORTHODOXY.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, October 7.

The Khoja Sudharak Sangh was started sometime back with a view to ameliorate the condition of the Khoja's and uplift the community from its backwardness.

The orthodox Khoja Council frightened at this revolt of the youth, issued an edict excommunicating the Reformists, but to no purpose. The youth immediately defied the edict and wherever the Reformer's go they are accorded right royal reception. The edict has on the contrary given an impetus to the Reform Movement. The membership is fast increasing and it is expected that branches of the Sangh will soon be started, in various places notably in Bombay and Karachi. In reponse to the call of the Sangh to refuse payment of taxes to the present village councils, various villagers are turning away empty handed. Kamadias —the tax gatherers. This has caused a panic among the orthodox quarters.

VARIETIES OF FINE KHADI

Swadeshi Exhibition Opened At Nadiad.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, October 9.

Mr. Virchand Panalchand, Shah of Bombay, opened yesterday, on the grounds of Sri Santram Temple, in Nadiad, a Khadi and Swadeshi exhibition organised by the Local District Congress Committee.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel sent a message emphasising the need for greater attention in Khaddar work. The exhibition presents an attractive collection of various kinds of fine Khadi, Swadeshi goods, and several charts and maps concerning the social, economic, and educational position of the district. The Exhibition will remain open up to the fifteenth instant.

STRIKE IN INDORE MILL RESUMED.

Workers' Grievances Not Redressed.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Oct. 9.

About three hundred and sixty weavers of the Nandial Bhandari Mills have gone on strike since 6th instant. There was a strike, some time back, in this mill, on account of cut in wages. But the management succeeded in breaking the strike then, and the grievances of the operatives remained unredressed.

Reduced wages and bad treatment meted out to the operatives by the Management, have caused the workmen to go on strike again. Most of the operatives, of the spinning department, have also joined the strike since 7th instant. The strikers have approached the local textile Labour Association for assistance, and the latter has requested in vain the management to bring out a settlement. The Management is making strenous effort to break the strike.

GANDHI WEEK AT AMRAOTI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, October 7.

The 63rd birth day of Gandhiji was celebrated in the Jag Square under the Presidentship of Mr. Sambhajirao Gokhale when Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande, Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee delivered an interesting lecture on Gandhiji's philosophy of Satyagraha.

Khaddar sales are being organised througout the city by house to house hawking.

The District Congress Committee has also organised lectures in connection in different Mohallas.

BISHOP LEADBEATER AGAIN IN BOMBAY.

After a short visit in Gujrat and Kathiawad Bishop Leadbeater is arriving in Bombay on Saturday (10th instant) at the Bombay Central at about 7 p.m. There is going to be a whole day programme at Juhu, which will include a talk to the Members of the Theosophical Society and a Social and Camp Fire. The detailed programme can be had from the Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge, Chaupatty. The Bishop may take some meetings in the Blavatsky Lodge hall also.

Simla.—Sir Joseph Bhore leaves for New Delhi on 25th inst.—A.P.

Simla.—The Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly will assemble in New Delhi on 24th November.—A.P.

Bombay Municipality's Proposal To Meet Deficit

TERMINAL TAX ON PASSENGERS COMING INTO OR LEAVING BOMBAY

EXPORT DUTY ON RAW COTTON

It will be remembered that the Bombay Municipal Corporation appointed, in November last, a Committee to consider the question of amalgamation of the Bombay Improvement Trust with the Municipality. It has now submitted a draft reply to Government regarding the proposed levy by the Bombay Municipality of a Terminal Tax on passengers coming into Bombay, the proposed increase in the rate of the excise on tobacco, the proposed levy of an Export Cess on cotton, and the proposed levy of a surcharge on land revenue in Bombay City. The Committee considered the draft representation in consultation with the Commissioner and the Chief Officer of the City Improvement Trust and recommended that this be approved and submitted to Government.

In furnishing the particulars required by Government with regard to the levy of the Terminal Tax on passengers, the Commissioner has pointed out that the income which may be derived from the tax levied on passengers coming to Bombay by railway and steamers at half an anna per passenger would come to about Rs. 2-3/4 lakhs to 3 lakhs and that if the Corporation decide to levy a similar tax on passengers leaving the City also, the total income would be roughly Rs. 5 lakhs per annum. From the forecast of additional revenue required to make the Trust self-supporting, framed by the Chief Officer of the Trust, the Committee find that the fresh revenue required for the purpose, over and above the additional contribution of 1 per cent. of the General Tax agreed to by the Corporation is about Rs. 17 lakhs per annum.

In order to raise this huge amount, the Committee feel that it will not be possible to exempt from the proposed Terminal Tax passengers leaving the City. They have accordingly in anticipation of the Corporation's approval to the proposal to tax the out-going passengers also included it in the draft representation to Government. They have also found it necessary to propose an increased rate of taxation, viz., one anna per head for passengers beyond the suburban area.

DRAFT LETTER TO GOVT.

The following are extracts from the draft letter which it is proposed the President of the Corporation should send to Government:

I have the honour, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to refer to your letters, regarding the Corporation's proposals (1) to levy a Terminal Tax on passengers coming into Bombay on lines similar to those contained in Section 83 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, (Bengal Act V of 911), and to increase the rate of excise duty on tobacco, (2) to levy an export duty at annas 4 per bale of cotton and (3) to levy a surcharge or a local fund cess at annas two on each rupee of land revenue realized in the City of Bombay, respectively, and to No. 512-A, dated the 10th July, 1931, asking the Corporation to expedite their views in the matters and to state as follows.

At the outset, I may be permitted to observe that when the City Improvement Trust was created by Act IV of 1898, Government clearly realised their position in reference to it and admitted that a very substantial measure of assistance would be due to it from them. It was recognised that the interests which were concerned in the welfare of the City were widespread "embracing not only the whole Presidency, but other parts of India of which it is the trading centre." This point of view was urged upon Government by the Corporation from time to time. In the meanwhile the Government of Bengal published in the year 1910 a Bill for the establishment of a Trust for the Improvement of Calcutta. The spirit of liberality in which the Calcutta Bill was conceived and the acceptance by the Central Government as well as the Secretary of State of the principle that the improvement of a large commercial centre was of as great importance to its citizens as to the country, led the Corporation to submit another representation to Government in which it was urged that His Excellency the Governor in Council should support their representation for a measure of financial help which the City deserved in its position as the Capital of the Presidency and as the Gateway of the Country Thus the claims of the City for assistance from the Provincial and Imperial exchequers have been pressed upon Government from time to time ever since the creation of the Improvement Trust But with the exception of a contribution of Rs. 59 lakhs from the Central Revenues, which was exclusively utilised for Sydenham Avenue Scheme, and of the revenue from lands handed over by Government, no financial assistance was rendered to the Trust.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S LOSSES.

The Trust, as Government are aware, has been making closses since the year 1922-23 despite annual assistance from the Corporation to the extent of 2 per cent. of the General Tax, which was agreed to as the maximum liability of the City. The total deficits upto 31st March 1931 amount to about Rs. 201.40 lakhs and the total liabilities on account of the Trust on 1st April 1932 would amount to no less than Rs. 16.69 crores. From a forecast of the revenue and expenditure of the Trust for the ensuing 19 years prepared by the Chief Officer of the Trust, the Corporation find that additional Revenue of Rs. 28½ lakhs per annum would be required to make the operations of the Trust self-supporting within that period. At the Conference with the representatives of Government held at Poona on the 15th August 1930, the representatives of the Corporation agreed on behalf of the Corporation to bear a share of this additional burden to the extent of 1 per cent. of the general tax.

The realisations from this source, calculated on the present yield of the tax, would amount to Rs. 11½ lakhs per annum approximately. The balance required to be raised by taxation would be therefore Rs. 17 lakhs per annum. The Corporation trust that Government will realise the great difficulty of raising this huge amount by fresh taxation and view the objections raised to the various proposals made by them in the light of that difficulty.

EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

I shall now deal first with the question of the levy of an export duty of four annas per bale of cotton. This source of income was first asked for by the Corporation amongst other things in their President's letter No. 7117, dated the 16th February, 1911, but the proposal was not then accepted by Government. The arguments then advanced for the levy of this cess still hold good. The objections raised by the several Bodies named in Government letter No. 5517-A, dated the 4th May, 1931, under reference are more or less similar and may be summarised as follows:

(1) That the Port of Bombay being principally a port of transit, any tax put on imports or exports at Bombay is a handicap on that port and is an artificial stimulus to other competing ports e.g., Karachi, Okha and Bedi Bunder.

(2) That any tax levied on cotton at the Port of Bombay would be reflected in the prices of cotton available to the growers and from that point of view would be a loss to the cotton cultivators all over India.

(3) That the cotton growers of the Central Profinces, United Provinces and other cotton growing parts of India who send cotton to Bombay for export should not be made to pay for the amenities of life of the residents for Bombay.

The Committee then deals with the objections and considers them to be groundless.

TERMINAL TAX.

As regards the levy of a Terminal Tax on passengers, in para 2 of their letter under reference Government have asked for specific information as regards the rate of tax to be levied, the method of collection and any other details which the Corporation may consider necessary in order that the exact nature of their proposal may be fully understood. With reference to this, I am desired by the Corporation to state that they had suggested the levy of a tax on lines similar to those contained in Section 83 of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Act, (Bengal Act V of 1911). On a further consideration of the question the Corporation have come to the conclusion that the tax in Bombay will have to be on lines not exactly parallel to those of the Calcutta Tax. In Calcutta all passengers brought from or taken to any place situated within a radius of 30 miles from the Government House are exempted. The Corporation do not think that there should be a similar exemption in Bombay as any such exemption will have the effect of absolving the residents of the suburbs from the payment of the tax, and reduce the revenue from the tax by at least 50 per cent. These residents take very large advantage of the amenities provided by the Bombay Municipality and come for business and other purposes almost every day to Bombay, and yet do not contribute anything towards the upkeep of the amenities which they enjoy.

The Committee concludes their report after referring to the questions of duty on tobacco, and the proposed local fund cess on land revenue in the City of Bombay.

In conclusion, I am to express the hope of the Corporation that Government will be pleased to see the urgency and reasonableness of the Corporation's demand for the additional sources of revenue referred to above and that they will be pleased to take the necessary steps at an early date to the same being made available to the Corporation.

ENSURE COMPLETE FREEDOM FROM MALARIA

USE ONLY INDIAN MANUFACTURED QUININE IN WATER SOLUBLE FORM.

THIO-QUIN

(Dihydroxy-Trimethoxy-Quinine Phenyl-Sulphonate).

AVAILABLE IN LOOSE POWDER FORM

1-OZ., 4-OZS. & 1LB. ALUMINIUM TINS and in 2-GR. TABLETS.

Sole Manufacturers: THE BIO-TECHNICAL WORKS, AHMEDABAD-BOMBAY.

Sole Agents: T. M. THAKORE & CO., 43, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY 1.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AND CHEATING.

Insurance Men And Auditors In Trouble

In the people's own Provident Insurance Company's case of Poona which is being heard at the Sessions Court of Poona before the Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. N. R. Gundal, in which Mr. Atre and 22 others are being tried for the alleged offence of conspiracy and cheating in connection with the loan scheme of the above company, some interesting points in connection with auditors duties and responsibilities were raised in connection with the examination of the Balance-sheet and the Report thereon.

The auditors of the company, are also charged with the offence of assissting the other accused in the conspiracy by signing the Balance-shee. On behalf of auditors Mr. S. R. Davar, Bar-at-law appeared with Mr. Bhopatkar.

In the course of his argument Mr. Dawar contended.

"In this particular case the auditors had qualified their certificates and had made an elaborate report criticising various items which in their own opinion required attention and had done all that was necessary. In fact they had also criticised the financial policy of the company which was actually beyond the scope of their regular work. They had thus done more than they were expected to do. There is not the slightest evidence for which they can be accused of being connected with the alleged conspiracy."

Counsel pleaded that they should be honourably acquitted The case is proceeding.

"PANDAV-PRATAB" PROCESSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, October 7.

The Mahars of Nasik under their leader Mr. B. K. Gaikwad have decided to hold procession of sacred book, Pandav-Pratab at Mukhed which was prevented from entering the village of Mukhed by Marathas on 23rd of last month.

It is reliably learnt that "Untouchables" will assemble at Mukhed from many villages of Nasik District on the 11th instant when the interrupted procession will be taken out.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

Jute shares opened weak in sympathy with an easier commodity market and ruled quiet at the morning on proper dividend reports for leadling speculative counters. Towards close however the market firmed up again.

In coals a small business was put through at about unchanged rates. In teas a small turnover resulted at steady rates. The miscellaneous section showed no particular features with the exception of sugar shares which are in demand. Government Securities continued to be weak. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3 1/2 per cent. paper 51-10, 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 58-8, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 96, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 92-4, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 90-8.

Railways.—Baghtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 56.

Jutes.—Bally 132, Barnagore 123, Clive 24-6, Empire 39-12, Howra 37-5, Kamarhatty ordy. 408, Landewne 123, National 21, Presidency 6-1.

Miscellaneous.—Frank Ross 1-3, Indian Iron and Steel 5-4, Marshalls 1-9, Triton Insurance 120, Bengal paper ordy. 39-4, New Java Sugar 8-10.

Teas.—Ballacheera 9, Betjan 15-10, Teen Ali 16-4.—

MARBLE and TILES

Available in

Several Designs

AT

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street,

Fort, Bombay.

GANDHI WEEK CELEBRATIONS AT SANTA CRUZ

Mr. Rao On Iniquitons Taxation

(From Our Correspondent).

SANTA CRUZ, Oct. 7.

The Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated by the teachers and students of the Pocar School. The school was closed for the day and a gathering of more than 500 boys and girls under the presidentship of Mr. J K. Mehta was held at 8 a.m. in the School. Songs suitable for the occasion were sung and Mr. Mehta gave a discourse on the life of Mahatma Gandhi. He observed that the reason why Gandhiji was now acknowledged as the great man not only in India but in the whole world, was that different countries of the world, were tired of that restlessness and suffering from war-weariness and were alarmed at the thought that the present day economic and political complications might lead to another war. In the Message of Gandhiji they saw a hope for rescue and liberation. It was therefore that even the Europeans looked upon Mahatmaji as a new Messiah with a special message for a troubled and weary world, yearning to be free from its agonies and troubles.

INIQUITOUS TAXATION.

Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, of Wilson College, delivered an interesting lecture on the new taxation at the Saraswat Colony on Sunday night under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehta. According to Prof. Rao, the Finance Member had erred in under-estimating the revenues for the next year and was wrong in estimating for a deficit budget even for 1932-33. With regard to the retrenchment proposals, he pointed out that the flat rate of 10 per cent. for retrenchment was highly inequitous and unfair, specially when such cuts on higher salaries would include the income-tax payments under the new Income-tax Schedules. The President said that the budget might be divided into 4 classes: (1) regarding the increase in Customs duties, (2) increase in the Excise duty, (3) increase in income tax, and (4) increases in Postage. He observed that while some of the items in the first class, viz., the Customs duties might be calculated to benefit particular industries, all the rest of the 3 classes were entirely inimical to public interest and would bear down heavily upon the poor and middle class people. He condemned the proposed increase in the Excise Duty on Salt, which made one wonder if Government were blind or insolent, as this increase was sure to be opposed by every section of the people. Mahatmaji had made it a point of honour to get this duty removed, and instead of it being removed the Government of India were now seriously proposing to have a surcharge on it!

KASHMIR SITUATION EASIER.

SRINAGAR, Oct. 9.

The Ahrar Jathas swarming on the Jammu border have been called off and the State has released nearly 1,000 persons under arrest during the last two days.—A.P.

IN AID OF CHIRNER DEFENCE.

Bharat Sevak Natya Mandal will stage its popular drama "Bebandshahi" in aid of Chirner Defence and Relief Fund on Saturday 10th instant at 10 p.m. at Shivaji Theatre, Thana.

LATEST WONDERS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Prepared according to the researches made and tried in the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine by Colonel Acton and Colonel CHOPRA, I. M. S.

KUTHOPHAN (Sasuria Lappaco.)

The only surest, safest and the most widely used remedy ever invented for ASTHMA, tried most successfully in Hospitals miraculously, also efficatious in Whooping Cough, catarrhal conditions of the Lungs and Bronchi &c., Rs. 1|12 each, V. P. Extra.

G.B.'S. 37

Gonovarsan

THE SAFEST AND SUREST CURE for the UNYIELDING DISEASE at any stage, Rs. 1|12 each. V.P. Extra. Literature full free from :—
G. B. C. P. WORKS, Hatkhola, B. C., Calcutta; or Sri Krishnan Bros., Madras; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay; M. D. Vora & Co., Princess St., Bombay; Maujdarya & Co., Karachi; V. R. Bros; Bunder Rd., Karachi; Dr. Abdullabhai & Sons., Jubbulpur; Amrut Pharmacy, Nagpur; Gray & Co., Allahabad; H. C. Sen & Co., Delhi.

TREASURE YOUR EYES

A guaranteed cure for eye troubles—Ophthalmia (Conjuctivitis), ulcers, inflammations, stys, etc., in adults, Pink Eyes in Infants, and watering and mattering eyes in old people—is

ANKHI-KHOOSH EYE DROP

Absolutely Harmless — Never Fails.

Its constant use will prevent all eye-troubles. A BOON for Students, Travellers, Motorists, Cinema-goers, Actors and those working in Mills, Factories, Docks, Railways, etc., in dust, heat and light.

Obtainable at Chemists, Opticians and Stores.

INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES Co., 4, Queens Rd Fort Bombay

MADE IN INDIA

THE
WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LTD
P. O. Box 254 BOMBAY.

ARRIVED IN BOMBAY
Vaidya Raj Jethalal Dave
The Specialist in the Mortal Disease like
Pneumonia, Cholera, Sprue and Consumption

He is curing Old and Chronic diseases, and is offering free consultation and pulse examination. He will point out sure remedies for Sprue, Consumption, Old Asthma, Piles, Female Diseases, Diabetes, Paralysis and all sorts of Physical Weakness. Moffussil Patients can consult through correspondence.

Consultation Time from 8 A.M. to 12 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 8 P.M

AT **The Dave Chemical Works,**
No. 389, Opposite Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKA-DEVI Rd. BOMBAY
DEALERS IN
STATIONERY. For Office and School use.
DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—
For Artists, Art Students, Technical and Engineering College, etc.
SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.
Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments
Price List Free on Application.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

PATIENTS suffering from weakness or other troubles brought about by excesses or any other reason and disappointed with numerous high-sounding advertisements of Patent Medicines from Vaidyas Hakims and Doctors are invited to try my Special treatments. Special individual attention. GUARANTEED Cure for those taking my Special Treatments according to my instructions. No restrictions about diet, etc.

A number of completely disappointed Patients already cured and enjoying true life. Every case treated as Confidential. See personally or write:—

VAIDYARAJ JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER
133, KIKA STREET, GULALWADI, BOMBAY 4.
SPECIALIST IN SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, WEAKNESSES of all NATURE and other private diseases of both the sexes, etc.

RELIEF OF BLINDNESS IN INDIA

New Centres For Treatment

Under the auspices of the All-India Blind Relief Association, a free dispensary for the treatment of diseases of the eye has been opened at Ajmer and some 30 or 40 cases are being attended to daily. The dispensary is located at Kalabagh, near the Civil Hospital, and the ophthalmic surgeon in charge is Dr. H. B. Gore, M.D.

One of the Association's ophthalmic surgeons is also touring Hyderabad State under arrangements made by Col. Norman Walker, Director of the Medical and Sanitary Departments in the State. The tour will occupy about two months and will comprise visits to Aurangabad, Warangal and Raichur, with the local Civil Hospital as the headquarters in each case.

Hind Vijaya Gymkhana's Athletic Tournaments

A band of young enthusiasts started in 1906 the Hind Vijaya Cricket Club at Baroda, which in 1918 expanded its field of activities by including in its programme the development and systematization of indigenous games, the creation and fostering of a love of sports and sportsmanship and promoting the cause of Indian and foreign games and assumed the name of Hind Vijaya Gymkhana. True to its object the Gymkhana started in 1918 the annual athletic tournaments which during the 12 years of their existence have greatly added to their popularity and achieved their object to a great extent.

The Government of Baroda accorded its recognition to the Tournament by sanctioning a grant of Rs. 250/ which was increased to Rs. 1000/ in 1921 and to Rs. 2000/ in 1930. The Baroda Municipality and the District Local Board give an annual grant of Rs. 600/.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the members of the Royal Family (all keen sportsmen) are taking very keen interest in these Tournaments. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 150/ for Championship Saheb and Princess Kamala Devi Raje has given a donation of Rs. 500/ for founding a special prize in the name of late Prince Shivaji Rao.

EVENTS FOR 1931.

An influential Committee has been formed to conduct the Tournaments this year with the Karma Sachiv of the State (Naib Dewan) Mr. R. S. Mane Patil, as President. Varieties of events over a hundred in number are for competition. Wrestling for amateurs and students ,Boxing and Farigadaka; Gymnastic feats on Bars and Malkhamb, Lathi, Lezim and other drills; a number of Track and Field events in Athletics; Agarpat, Kho-Kho, Hu-Tu-Tu and other team games both for ladies and men to suit various ages have been selected. 25 Trophies (of aggregate value of Rs. 3500/) Challenge Cups and Shields for various games are offered for competition. The Committee has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2000/ for prizes in the form of gold and silver medals.

The Tournaments will be held in Christmas. The actual dates will be announced later on. Entries close on the 15th of November for individuals and on the 30th for schools and colleges. Intending competitors are advised to register their names in advance. The Tournaments Secretary, Mr. M. P. Kini, Palace Road, Baroda will guide and advise those wishing to participate.

VILLAGE ORGANISING WORK AT JATEGAON

The Tilak Mahavidyalaya of Poona has begun the Village Organising Work at Jategaon in the Poona District since the 1sst of July 1931. The main object of the work is to train the villagers to cime together for their own uplift in all possible ways. A school is started to train the boys and girls, numbering at present 40. Spinning is made compulsory in the school. All of them spin at least one hour every day. A free Ayurvedic Dispensary is opened and nearly 10 surrounding villages take its advantage. The daily number of patients is nearly 25. In addition to the medical help, the people are constantly taught the habit of general cleanliness. Nearly 30 grown-up boys and men are taught spinning and carding and many of them work on takli or charkha at least one hour every day.

Economic survey of all the families in the village is being conducted. Religious training is given by reading some religious book and Bhajan twice in a week, and occasionally newspapers are read to the villagers to keep them in touch with all the social, political and economic activities in the country. In this way the work is going on.

A small independent building is erected for the Ashram for all the above activities. Three workers are working in the Ashram at present. The monthly expenses of the Ashram are nearly Rs. 200. The villagers are very poor and hence the Ashram must be supported by the educated and rich classes in the city at least in the beginning. The village-uplift-work is essential for the betterment of the village, as well as for the growth of the city Hence it is the bounden duty of the city people to help these activities. This Ashram will also serve as a practical field for the students of the Mahavidyalaya for their village study.

HORRORS OF INDIAN PRISON LIFE.

(Continued from page 5.)

be destroyed but judging from the complaints the Rule seems to be a dead letter. The Sunday washing as practised at present is a mere farce. The Committee recommend that a clean and untorn set of clothes and bedding should invariably be provided to every prisoner and a sufficient quantity of washing soap should be given to each prisoner every week to keep clothes clean.

JAIL RULES NOT EXPLAINED.

The Committee have had presented to them a paradoxical state of circumstances. Jail rules. it is stated by almost every witness, were never explained to the prisoners and still they were expected to follow them. A prisoner from a very respectable class of society was never told at what hour he was expected to rise and still the warder in charge expected him to rise at the scheduled hour, and as he had not done so he was kicked into learning the lesson. It is but fair that prisoners should be made acuainted with the rules which they are expected to follow. It is necessary that a prisoner should understand what the Jail rules are. It is not possible for him to know them: otherwise rule 379 of the Jail Manual provides that "the prisoner before being put to labour shall have the Rules regarding rewards for good behaviour and punishments for breach of prison discipline carefully explained to him by the Jailor." Rule 702 mentions 43 different acts as being forbidden and as amounting to an offence and some of them are such that it is impossible for an ordinary human being to guess that they are offences. It is therefore, very necessary to explain jail rules to all prisoners. Rule 695 provides that prisoners must obey the orders of all officers of the Jail including convict officials "except in the case of an order which is distinctly contrary to prison regulations" in which case the prisoner shall report the matter as soon as possible to the Jailor. But how is a prisoner to know whether any order is or is not contrary to Prison Regulations. if when he asks what they are, information is refused to him?

INTERVIEWS AND LETTER-WRITING.

About the interviews allowed there is a general demand for increase in the time allowed to visitors. Those who come for visiting prisoners are made to wait outside the jail walls, very often in the scorching sun or in the rain for a very long time. It is said that Mrs. Gandhi had once to wait for seven hours before she could see the prisoner. "C" class prisoners are allowed to speak to their relatives only from behind the bars of the prison-gate, the relatives being made to stand outside and they were nearly always required to finish the interviews in much less than the allotted time. It is proposed that if a board showing hours of interview and visit is prominently put outside the jail building and if sheltered accommodation is provided for visitors that would to some extent meet the complaint. Another matter relating to interviews which requires improvement is the definition of persons entitled to have them. This at present is interpreted in a very narrow sense resulting in real hardship to many prisoners and their families. It is necessary to have the rule more liberally interpreted in conformity with the Indian notions of family relationship.

(To Be Continued.)

FATHER AND SON ARRESTED

Charge Of Possessing "False Coins"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, October 7.

One Doulat and his father Baja, residents of Mowad in Katol, Tahsil, are being prosecuted by the police on the charge of possessing counterfeit coins, and instruments to manufacture them.

Having received the information that both the accused were in possession of false coins the police raided their house on the 8th instant and are alleged to have discovered four false rupees and instrument.

The case is now proceeding in the Court of Mr. Dastur, Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Mr. Fulay is defending the accused.

THE LAKSHMI
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
LAHORE
Founded by the **Late LALA LAJPATRAI, and PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU**
SIXTH IN INDIA IN THE 6th YEAR.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED EXCEEDS
3,50,00,000
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

WANTED AGENTS & ORGANISERS for Bombay, Poona, Nasik, and Sholapur.

Bombay Branch Secretary.
RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B.,
106, Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21109.

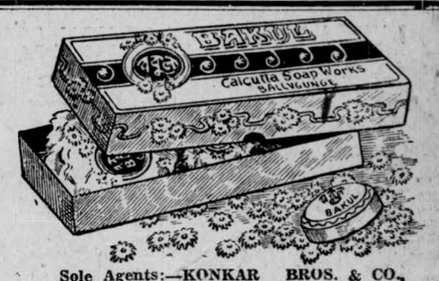
Nagpur Branch Secretary.
PT. KARM CHAND SUKLA, B.A., B.T.,
Ganesh Peth Circle, No. 2.

Chief Agent for Gujrat and Kathiawar:—K. M. PARIKH,
Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.

BAKUL
SOAP

Gives the charming fragrance of the Bakul flower to your BATH.

Bombay Stockists:—
MOHANLAL MANSUKHLAL, Juma Musjid.
VITHALDAS NARAYANDAS, Juma Musjid.
V. PRABHA & CO.
HIND VASTU PRASARAK MANDAL.



Sole Agents:—KONKAR BROS. & CO.,
Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
Bombay Depot:—Mohan Building, Bombay 4.

SCENES FROM PURANIC STORIES

New Additions In Prince Of Wales Museum

The Curator, Archeological Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, writes:—

It is necessary for the sake of comparative study that the visitors should be given some idea about several valuable relics of the past that are lying scattered throughout the Presidency, all of which every visitor cannot afford to see in original. It has, therefore, been arranged by the Archaeological Section of the Museum, to exhibit, from time to time, photographs of various ancient places of interest and Archaeological remains, such as caves, temples mosques, forts and such other monuments of different periods.

Amongst those, that are exhibited early this month, are photographs of the sculptures from the caves at Badami (Bijapur District) and Elephanta, illustrating pillars, brackets and corbels of the roofs having architectural interest, some unique images of Ardhanarisvara, Trivikram, Narsimha, Gajlakshmi, Shiva, Durga Vishnu, Dwarapalas and the like as well panels depicting scenes from the Puranic stories on the walls of the caves. Scenes like the churning of the ocean, flight of Garuda with nector and the fight between Gods and Asuras are very attractive. The public are invited for a fresh visit to these gallaries.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT KHANDWA

Railway Concession For Carrying Goods

(From A Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, October 7.

A swadeshi exhibition will be opened here on the 10th and will continue up to 20th instant. Great Indian Peninsula Railway have granted concession for the goods to be sent to this exhibition. The Secretary, requests the merchants to avail themselves of this concession. Endorsement from the Station Master should be taken for the goods consigned to Khandwa for this purpose. There are good marketing facilities for the Swadeshi goods. A small number of stalls are available.

A. I. MEMON CONFERENCE

President Elect Of Rajkot Session

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, October 7

Seth Adamji Hajidawood, President-elect, All-India Memon Conference on his way to Rajkot to preside over the Conference landed here from Rangoon. The Memon community received him at Authram Ghat Jetty. He left Calcutta to-night by Jubbalpore mail.

After staying a day in Bombay Seth Adamji will start for Rajkot with Bombay delegates and will reach Rajkot on Saturday next.

Allahabad.—The United Provinces Government are reported to have decided to wind up the Allahabad Improvement Trust.—A.P.

"How you look wonderful"
EXCELSIOR Line of Genuine Rolled Gold Jewellery is rapidly replacing the expensive all-gold productions, because it is impossible to produce such distinctive, exquisite and stylish designs from the real gold.
Designed by Fashion Experts of Paris, all Excelsior styles have surpassing beauty, charm and elegance—it is a pleasure to wear them The name "EXCELSIOR" on every piece of Jewellery you buy is your guarantee of quality and dependability.
EXCELSIOR
Genuine 18 Carat Rolled Gold
JEWELLERY
TEN YEAR QUALITY
GUARANTEED GENUINE
If your dealer cannot supply
Write to EXCELSIOR TRADING Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Insure with
JUPITER
General Insurance Company, Ltd.
BOMBAY.
PIONEER AMONG INDIAN INSURANCE OFFICES.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, ACCIDENT
For all classes of INSURANCE PROTECTION refer to
JUPITER
Applications for Agencies invited from unrepresented areas.
Managing Agents: LALJI NARANJI & Co.,

USE **Renown's**

CHEESE BISCUIT

THE RENOWN BISCUIT CO., LD.
CONNAUGHT ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY 12.
AGENTS WANTED.
TEL. RENOWNBIS, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 42272

Double Strength Germicide

MOS-QUIT-O-KIL

A POWERFUL LIQUID INSECTICIDE.

For Killing MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BUGS COCKROACHES, ANTS, GNATS, FLEAS, MOTHS and ALL OTHER INSECTS

Specially recommended for household and sick-room purposes, also for use in Hospitals, Hotels, Theatres, Horse and Cattle Stables etc.

M. T. MADON & CO.,

Corner Shop, Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

Any chronic RHEUMATISM will STOP in a DAY.

RHEUMINE—RHEUMATIC--TABLETS

Wonderful Formula of Dr. J. Plateau of Paris, and/or

VA-RHEUM-OIL

From a formula by great Hakim Jamaspa.

Station-Master LAMTA B.N.R., writes: Send V. P. Post. Ten more Bottles of Rheumine Tablets. I find from two bottles very effective.

Both these excellent specifics are for the ARTICULAR, MUSCULAR and INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, STIFFNESS of JOINTS, PARALYSIS ETC. Also invaluable for NEURALGIA, COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, CRAMPS.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS;— M. T. MADON & CO., (Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY 3.

Poona Branch;—MADON PHARMACY, 323, Main Street, POONA.

LADIES' HEALTH Preserved by using

TROPICAL PILLS

(Wonderful Formula of Dr. J. Plateau of Paris, France).

If you suffer from Luchorrhoea (Whites) Inflammation, Painful Periods, Bearing-down Pains, Anaemia, Nervousness, Melancholia, Hot flushes, or any form of female trouble try a bottle to-day. Do not wait until it is too late but begin the cure by using these pills at once.

THEY ARE WOMEN'S SPECIAL AND BEST TONIC.

These pills act directly and naturally on female organs. They are strongly recommended for very poor complexion, Pimples, and all other skin affections, Pains in back and Sides, headaches, lack of appetite and low spirit.

M. T. MADON & CO.,

Corner Shop, Crawford Market, Bombay.

LATEST WONDER OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

Haemoglobin-Sarsaparilla

(With Gold). Specially recommended for Anaemia, General Debility, Rheumatism, Mercurial Poison, Gout, Sluggish Liver, Weakness and for blood purifying and generating properties by medical men for years. Re. 1-8 per phial. V.P. Extra.

A FEW USERS AND CERTIFIERS ARE:—T. R. Tissenrusinghe, Govt. Surveyor, Diatalawa, Ceylon; Dr. C. R. Seal, Shahbazpur, Mymensingh; M. Z. Haquer, Forest Officer, Pilibhit; H. Bachelor, Receiving Officer, Tatanagar; T. Rajagopalachary, Kelpath, Madras; Winton, I. S. Mendis, Moratwa, Ceylon, &c., &c. Write to:—

G. B. C. P. WORKS, Hatkhola, B. C. Calcutta; or Sri Krishnan Bros., Thambu Chetty, Madras; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay; M. D. Vora & Co., Princess St., Bombay; Maujdarya & Co., Karachi; V. R. Bros., Bunder Rd., Karachi; Amrut Pharmacy, Nagpur; Dr. Abdullabhai & Sons, Jubbulpur; Gray & Co., Allahabad.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

BALIWALLA & HOMI

OPTICIANS

HORNBY Rd DHOBI TALAO BOMBAY KALBADEVI Rd PAREL

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO.; LTD.

25 per cent of the Premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES.

LAST YEAR'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits

U. S. $ 226,037,392

Over

Rs. 62,16,00,000

BOMBAY OFFICE
12/14 Churchgate St.

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG THE PEOPLE

The following are extracts from the 42nd Annual Report of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the masses for the year 1930:—

The last annual general meeting of the Society was held in the offices of Messrs. Dewoolkar Brothers, 41 Meadow Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 17th September, 1930, where the Annual Report and the audited statement of income and expenditure for the year 1929 as prepared by the Managing Committee were adopted.

The School meets in the Society's own premises at Chikhalwadi near Grant Road Station. It is under the supervision of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay Presidency and is often visited by the Superintendents appointed by that Committee. Instruction in practical carpentry and drawing necessary for that purpose is given by qualified teachers. Pupils attending the School have to undergo a course of three years and those who pass the final (third) year's examination are awarded Certificates by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. These Certificates enable the students to secure employments carrying decent salaries. Some of these scholars are now engaged by the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality in their Schools for teaching carpentry as it has been lately introduced in some of the Municipal Schools. To suit the convenience of the students attending schools, colleges or offices the School is kept open twice a day in the morning and evening. The number of pupils attending the School during the year was 55 and the average daily attendance was 49. Our Committee rejoice to state that amongst the students attending our Institution there are some who are students of High Schools and some are engaged in commercial and other firms. This year our School sent up 32 students for the different examinations (10 for the first year, 15 for the second year and 7 for the third year). Out of these 7 passed in the first year, 8 in the second year and 5 in the third year and we got a grant for Rs. 960 besides Rs. 32 for equipment grant, from the Committee from the Provincial Revenue.

Scholarships:—These have been offered by the Zoroastrian Association to the students of the three classes of the Society's Industrial School who come first in the monthly examinations held by the Head Master of the School without distinction of caste or creed.

The Committee regrets that none of their applications for monetary help made to the Mill-owners' Association, Trustees of N. M. Wadia Charities and the Western India Turf Club and some private gentlemen, met with favourable considerations. Hence the Committee is very much handicapped in their useful work

APPEAL.

It is with regret we have to inform the public that owing to the loss of good many of our old members by death and other causes and there being no new additions our Committee is very much hampered in their work. We have therefore to appeal to philanthropic ladies and gentlemen of all communities to come to our help by their kind subscriptions and donations. Our subscription is from annas eight or more per month, donations from Rs. 10 upwards per year. Life membership Rs. 60 and more and Patron Rs. 150 or more in one lump sum.

Applications for getting particulars should be written to Mr. K. N. Mahale, c/o. Messrs. Mahale & Co., Marwadi Bazar, Bombay, or 9, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Charni Road, Bombay.

KRISHNA PAPER MART

Wholesale & Retail Paper Merchants

Mangaldas Rd. Bombay 2

FOREIGN CLOTH TO BE SEALED

—:o:—

Sholapur Congress Committee's Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, October 7.

As the city cloth merchants have agreed long ago the local Congress Committee announces to seal on Sunday morning all the foreign cloth including the cloth from the mills on the boycott list. It also announces to carry peaceful picketing in case the merchants refuse to allow such sealing.

PROPOSED TAXATION ON CONTINENTAL STEEL.

IRON MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association has sent the following telegram to the Government of India:—

"Importers of iron and steel have read with considerable misgiving and anxiety the new proposed taxation of Continental iron and steel, inasmuch as it will further hit the consumer in the interests of one firm, viz: the Tatas.

"We submit that the proposed legislation, so far as it affects the rate of duty of protected articles is ultra-vires. So long as the Act of 1927 stands, it is not open to the Government to vary the schedule of that Act, except by a separate amending Bill, and even that cannot be done before 1934, as promised at that time.

The proposed surcharge will unnecessarily penalise dealers in continental steel and will mean further protection to the Tatas which was never contemplated by the Tariff Board or the legislature when the last Act was passed. We strongly urge that the new taxation proposals should exclude the protected articles under the Act of 1927. Two examples will suffice to prove the justice of this submission, while the Tariff Board's recommendations contemplated giving protection within reasonable limits. The sum total of the additional duties would, now, mean that the taxation of continental steel will be 83 per cent. on the cost of bars and 90 per cent. on the cost o sheets. This is a most extravagant protection against the interest of consumers and dealers in particular and the country in general."

CUB-MASTERS' TRAINING CAMP.

A Training Camp for Prospective Cub-Masters will be run by Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Provincial Scout Secretary, at Khandalla from 23rd to 27th instant.

A camp fee of Rs. 5 per head, to cover the cost of food for the five days, will be charged. Campers are requested to bring with them their Scout Uniform and such other personal belongings as they would require for a stay of five days in camp. Applications for admission to the camp, accompanied by the fee of Rs. 5, should reach the Provincial Scout Secretary, Provincial Scout Headquarters, Bombay 1, by 30th September 1931.

MARATHA AIKYECHHU SABHA.

The Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha of Bombay has published its report for the last 3-1/2 years.

It is an association started in 1887 with the object of fostering the well-being of the Marathi-speaking Hindu Backward Classes and has all along been doing silent work in the social and educational fields.

The Sabha has addressed protests to the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway against the increase in third class fares on their lines.

The Sabha has also addressed the Agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., to reduce the rates of fares for the coastal passenger steamers plying along the Konkan and Malabar coasts.

AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF AUGUST THE STRONG.

(BY MAIL.)

DRESDEN, September 15.

The head of a statue found recently in the Dresden Historic recently in now been discovered to be the only known authentic portrait of August the Strong, the Wettin King to whom Dresden owes so many of its finest baroque buildings. The head is a cast made by Christian Gottfried Juechter of the Meissen porcelain factory from a wax mask of August the Strong which that ruler had made on January 27, 1704, when he was 34 years old. The museum's records show that the head belongs to a statue which, ornamented with the robes which the monarch wore when crowned king of Poland at Crascow, stood for more than a century in the old museum, surmounted with the wax mask. It has now been replaced and completed by the addition of the crown of Poland which was discovered some years ago.

FREDERICK THE GREAT'S ORGAN RESTORED.

(BY MAIL.)

BERLIN, September 15.

The famous Schnitger organ in the Eosander Chapel of the Charlottenburg Palace is being restored to its original condition by Karl Kemper, the Lubeck organ builder. Frederick the Great, himself a musician of high gifts, was especially fond of this instrument, which was built in 1706 by Arp Schnitger of Hamburg, and he had Johann Sebastian Bach play on it when the great composer visited Potsdam and Berlin in 1747. Beginning on September 27 this year, well-known Berlin organists will give public concerts on the organ every Sunday. Another famous organ built by Schnitger is that of the Church of St. James in Hamburg.

"GRAPE CURE" AT BADEN-BADEN.

Baden-Baden, September.—The The traditional "grape-cure" in this famous Black Forest maintains its popularity. Four hundred-weight of grapes are being used daily in the Kurhas alone. The juice is served by maidens dressed in the old Black Forest folk costumes. With the beginning of the "past-season" all the hotels and boarding-houses here have reduced their prices materially, and prices for baths and medical treatment have also been lowered. This year, as always, has seen many American guests, and a large number has remained for the autumn season.

WORK BEGINS ON THE NEW ZEPPELIN.

Friedrichshafen, September.—Work has been begun on the new Zeppelin, "LZ 129." Like the "Grap Zeppelin", it is to be used for long-distance transportation of passengers, freight and mail but it will be much larger. The new airship will be 813.6 feet long, against the "Grafs" 774.2 feet, and will have a maximum diameter of slightly over 135 feet, against 100 feet. It will contain 200,000 cubic meters of gas, against the "Graf's" 137,000. The "LZ 129" will be equipped with Diesel motors. The staterooms for the passengers will in the main be inside the airship. The large dining room, lounge and writing room will adjoin the passage ways and have balcony-like extensions with large windows. There will be one and two-berth cabins accommodating up to 50 passengers.

CONSULT US

Before You Insure Elsewhere

The Purely Indian Absolutely Indian

THE

METROPOLITAN

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

28, Pollock Street, CALCUTTA.

PROUD OF HAVING MEN LIKE

Sir NILRATAN SIRCAR, Kt. M.A.M.D., D.C.L., M.L.C.
Sir HARI SANKAR PAUL, Kt.,
Mr. J. N. Basu, M.A., B.L., M.L.C.
Rai BAHADUR SATISH CHANDRA CHAUDHURI of the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
Mr. S. BHATTACHERJEE, of the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
BHATTACHERJEE CHAUDHARI & Co., Managing Agents.
B. B. MOZUMDAR, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.

Look Up For UP-TO-DATE Privileges

Special Revival Scheme DISABLEMENT BENEFITS and LADIES INSURANCE

Calculate and Compare the Lowest Premiums

For full particulars please apply to:—

U. N. BASU, Supdt. of Agencies, 346, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PADAM P. D. GATI & CO., Chief Agents, Gujarat & Kathiawar, AHMEDABAD.

NAKRA SONS & CO., Chief Agents, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

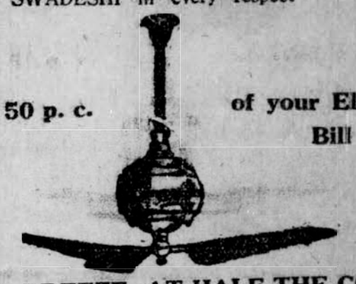
NUNDRAM UTTAMCHAND & SONS, Chief Agents, Sind & Baluchistan, KARACHI.

Support & Patronise INDIAN Industries

Use

"INDIA" & "ROHTAS" FANS

SWADESHI in every respect



and save 50 p. c. of your Electric Bill

BETTER BREEZE AT HALF THE COST.

Manufactured by
THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS Ltd.,
CALCUTTA

Can be had from:
The London Eastern & American Trading Co.
22, Hamam Street, Fort BOMBAY

Do You Wish To Increase Your Strength?

Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once:—

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They are like Magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta. To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon, S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn. Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay. Ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

The Place Where a Smile Awaits You.

THE SOUTH INDIAN

GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.,
Managing Agents:—Messrs. K. C. PANDALAI & CO.
HEAD OFFICE:—Kilpauk, MADRAS.
Branch Offices:
BENGAL, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY, Sohrab House, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
BIHAR & ORISSA, PATNA.
CHIEF AGENCIES:
East Bengal & Assam; Ahmedabad; Mangalore (South Canara); North & South Malabar (Calicut).
SPECIAL AGENCIES:
Kottayam and Trivandrum.
ORGANIZER'S OFFICE:
KARACHI.
Our service includes SECURITY, RELIABILITY and ECONOMY and assures SATISFACTION.
SECURE A POLICY THAT WILL BE LASTING & APPRECIATED.
WANTED:—Influential Agents wanted everywhere.
For Prospectus and full details apply to the Head Office or any of the Sub-Offices.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	5,42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1899).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
E. G. GRAY, Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p. a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

SAHARA GOLD

with wide and keen cutting edged. Every Blade sold under Money back Guarantee.
SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the Market.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Agents:—
SAHARA BLADE DEPOT.,
Post Box No. 154, Bombay.
Stockists:—
Messrs. Thomson & Taylor Ltd.
Chemists & Druggists,
Esplanade, BOMBAY.

1st CASH BONUSES DECLARED 15th SEPT. 1931.
REMEMBER each 15th
THOUSANDS JOINED

SWARAJYA BONDS

To win Rs. 20|-, to Rs. 5,000|- in monthly Perpetual Drawings or to get privileges of
FREE ENDOWMENT INSURANCE

WHY NOT YOU?

FULL BOND Rs. 10|-
HALF BOND Rs. 5|-.
Admission Fee Rs. 3|- per Bond, Rs. 1|8|- Half Bond.
Loans granted at Rs. 7|- per Bond at 9 per cent interest per annum.
AGENTS WANTED at unrepresented centres.
Particulars from:—SWARAJYA BOND, Goa Branch, Panjim (Goa).
or From:—
PROPRIETORS
"Swarajya Bond",
Fort, BOMBAY
Tel. Address: "Wopea."

Get the package

Take the bottle

Rub the Balm

Relief is Yours!

The City Or The Nation?

WHY STICK TO GOLD STANDARD

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD).

For many years it has been a commonplace among Socialist thinkers and writers in this country that the balance of power among the forces of Capitalism was slipping. Since the war it passed unquestionably from the industrialist to the financier. It is no exaggeration to say that for ten years the bankers have governed us.

There is no need to go on saying it. The drama of this crisis has made it evident at last to the rank and file of the Labour Movement. Nothing now can obscure the fact, save an exaggerated emphasis on the part which American bankers played in the process of dictation.

They were involved only because the Governor of the Bank of England refused to negotiate with them for a loan unless he were authorised to assure them that the "dole" would be cut. He was from first to last the master in this crisis. I propose in this article (since I must write before reports of the proceedings in Parliament are available) to discuss the bearing of the events which have overtaken us, in the future policy of the movement.

A BREAK WITH REFORMISM

They make inevitable, I think, a break with reformist traditions. Many of us realised, long ago, that the instant a Labour Government attempted to carry out, even with an assured majority behind it, a bold Socialist policy, it would have to fight the City and subjugate it. It is now clear that the City's ambition to govern goes very much further: it will not tolerate even the mild quasi-Liberal reformism for which the late Government stood.

It can mobilise foreign opinion and foreign wealth to support it. It can use the gold standard, so long as we remain upon it, to enforce its dictation, as it has used it for a decade to enhance the *rentier's* tribute. It must now be as plain to every rank and file Trade Unionist, as it is to conscious Socialists, that we cannot in this country have a Labour Government which can call its soul its own, unless it enters office resolved to fight the City, and prepared to make that the first issue in its programme.

The rest must come afterwards, and it will come very easily: the first item in the programme must be the deposition of the Governor of the Bank from his post as perpetual premier of this country.

That may sound simple. In reality it is a difficult and complicated programme. It involves much more than the nationalisation of the Bank. It involves our adherence to the gold standard, nor would it be worth attempting unless we contemplated a complete programme of national reconstruction.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

The indispensable preparation for any argument of this kind is that we should first be clear how the late Government got itself into this mess. The "Dole" and the unbalanced Budget had nothing whatever to do with it. I will not repeat the facts at length, for my recent articles are full of them, and they are known to anyone who reads the daily Press with attention.

The city has made a practice of "borrowing short" and "lending long"—in both cases abroad. It borrowed from the French, at 3 per cent., sums which were repayable at call, and it lent these deposits to German financial houses at 6 per cent., or even 8 per cent. The sum involved was very large, it is said on good authority, about £100,000,000.

When first Austrian and then German banks began to crash, Paris took fright, not unnaturally, and began to withdraw its deposits from London. That caused the drain of gold, and reduced "the City" (with the Bank at its head) to a position in which it could meet its liabilities to its foreign creditors only by borrowing £50,000,000 from New York and Paris on very onerous terms, which included a commission of 1½ per cent. to the bankers who floated the loan.

This City crisis inevitably affected the standing of sterling on the foreign exchanges. It began to drop (not indeed, very seriously) because the drain of gold from London caused foreigners to ask whether the City would be able to-morrow to pay its debts to them at gold parity.

So far I have relied on facts that are not in dispute which bear their plain interpretation on their face. This chapter of history is interesting. It enables us, by a concrete case, to understand what is meant when it is said that "we are the world's bankers."

MISUSE OF "WE"

This whole crisis has turned on the misuse of the word "we." We are not a handful of moneylenders who make a profit of 5 per cent. by lending other people's money with a recklessness which ought to destroy their singular reputation as experts. But to this unsavoury pronteering interest the entire life of the nation is about to be sacrificed.

By an effort of world-wide propaganda, aided by the May Report which Mr. Snowden had called for and published, the bankers now contrived to persuade the public, at home and abroad, that the cause of the drain of gold and the slight but ominous depreciation of sterling was the "dole" and the unbalanced Budget. To answer that absurdity one does not need to defend the "dole" or the practice which Tory Ministers began of paying it by borrowing.

The "dole" may be the demoralising extravagance which the City thinks it. It cannot affect the exchange. It does not cause a drain of gold. It in no way affects the nation's ability or even the City's ability to pay our debts or its debts to foreigners. How in our queer insular way we choose to distribute our national income in no way concerns them and in no way affects our solvency.

Neither interval payments nor internal borrowings can logically affect the exchange. It may be foolish and wicked to tax stockbrokers and support the unemployed, but however foolish and wicked it could not affect the exchange by so much as a cent. Nor can borrowing affect it, provided we borrow at home. If it were otherwise, why does the dollar continue to hold up its head?

U.S.A. DEFICIT

The U. S. A. expects a deficit of no less than £300 millions on its Budget, and proposes to meet it neither by economies nor by taxes, but solely by borrowing. The exchange is governed by our relations, as debtors and creditors, with the outside world. It is not affected by the manner, reprehensible though it may be, in which we take in each other's washing.

Paying too much to the unemployed (if we do pay too much) is as irrelevant to the exchange as the annual dole which we pay to the Duke of Connaught. Two things logically and inevitably did affect the exchange: (1) The City had borrowed what it could not repay, and (2) our exports, visible and invisible, fell seriously below our imports.

It is true that "we are living (if we do pay too much) has nothing to do with the way in which we raise and spend the State's income. What it means is that we are running into debt to the outer world. We buy more than we sell, and the City borrows what it cannot pay back on instant demand. These are serious matters. They do call for amendment. But to deal with them by altering our payments to each other is sheer irrelevance.

Caught in this curious fallacy, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden decided that they would subordinate every other consideration to the maintenance of the gold parity of sterling. They decided to make the world safe for usury. We have all read Mr. MacDonald's highly emotional description of the consequences which would have followed if he had let the pound drop.

Inflation is not our policy, we demand what the bankers will never give us, stable money, and a constant price level. But inflation is not necessarily the catastrophe which he and Mr.Snowden, under City influence, suppose it to be. We were inflating in this country up to 1920. We had no unemployed: trade boomed: the social services were expanded. Most of us would gladly exchange those days for these.

FRENCH INFLATION

France was inflating until the other day. She had no unemployed; she cut down her national debt to one-fifth; she rebuilt her northern region, and re-equipped her industries. The effects of the process are well known, both from theory and observation. It quickens the whole tempo of industrial life. Money changes hands rapidly. Debts, national and private, diminish.

It is true that savings also go. But total earnings increase, and there is no unemployment, wage rates move up rapidly, though not as fast as entrepreneurs' and dealers' profits. Export trades thrive, while imported goods rise stiffy in price. It is a bad and may be a ruinous process for the *rentier*, a good one for industry. True, as Mr. MacDonald says, the real value of the dole would drop, but he forgets to say that very few would require the dole.

But above all he omits to tell us what are the consequencies of deflation, the process which he and Mr. Snowden prefer. It means for the *rentier* the indefinite expansion of his unearned income. It means for the worker the terror and the reality of unemployment.

It means the enhancement of every form of debt, national and private. It is good for banking and bad for industry. But why enlarge upon it? It means a further and stronger dose of the depression, the sub-normal existence in which we have stagnated since 1920.

If one allows moneylenders to manage gold, will they not always tend to manage it in such a way as to increase the creditors' claims? Bankers are not disinterested experts working for the common good: they are professional moneylenders.

WHAT "WE" SHOULD LOSE

What, then, is at stake? What would we lose if we did, as a matter of deliberate policy, decide to abandon the gold standard? To decide on this step in cold blood is one thing: to be driven off it in panic quite another.

Nor is the case of Germany relevant. She went on inflating indefinitely. What we have to ask ourselves is this: What should we lose if we expanded credit up to a point sufficient to give full employment to industry, and then maintained stability, expanding the volume of credit only as the actual volume of goods and services increased?

We should lose, so far as I can understand the question, only a part, large or small, of "our" profits as international bankers. The whole sum, according to Board of Trade's estimate, amounts only to something in recent years that varied between £55 and £65 millions. Call it £60 millions.

The whole national income was, on Stamp and Bowley's estimate, over £4,000 millions in 1924. We are, then, governing our entire national policy for the sake of 1½ per cent. of our national income. Even this says too much: the City's foreign operations would not totally cease, since they are largely within the Empire.

On this question the Labour Movement must make up its mind promptly. We have to settle this issue of the City versus the Nation. Until we settle it this will not be an independent country, and Labour must renounce all hope of power.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTEE

Civil Appointments.

Mr. C. W. E. U'ren relief, to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, vice Mir Maqbul Khan reverting.

Mr. J. E. V. Mason, on return from leave, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, vice Mr. C. W. E. U'ren.

Mr. C. W. E. U'ren, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. B. A. Dubois, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Broach, vice Mr. R. C. Rodger.

Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, on return from leave, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. K. M. Kumthekar.

Mr. K. M. Kumthekar, on relief, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. D. C. Joshi reverting.

Rao Bahadur Jagatsing Ailmal Kundanani, on relief, to officiate as Collector of Dadu.

Mr. H. M. Patel, to officiate temporarily as Collector, Thar Parkar, from the date he takes over charge from Rao Bahadur Jagatsing Ailmal Kundanani till relieved by Mr. A. S. V. Acoot, I.C.S.

Mr. Nayer Laiq Ahmad is confirmed in the Bombay Educational Service, Class I, as Professor of History, Ismail College, Andheri, with effect from 1st June 1931.

Mr. K. H. Kamakaka is appointed to the post of Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Broach, for the period ending 30th September 1932.

(1) Mr. Joseph Paul Rego, Junior Assistant Secretary to Government permanent, and Senior Assistant Secretary to Government acting to be Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, permanent.

Mr. Narayan Prabhakar Ranade, Senior Superintendent, permanent, and Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, acting, to be Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, permanent, vice Mr. Rego.

Madras.—Addressing an Anglican meeting at Vizagapatam, the Lord Bishop of Madras, referring to the position of the Christian community in the future Constitution of Indians is reported to have said that instead of establishing itself as a minority community and asking for favours, it must make use of the present opportunity to take its place in the national life and by all that was worthy in itself secured an honoured place and help to establish the Kingdom of God.—A.P.

Deadly Foe of Helpless Children!

25% of all children who die under the age of 5 are victims of infantile diarrhœa. The deadly house fly is the principal carrier of this and many other diseases. Destroy flies and save your children's lives. Spray Flit.

Flit is deadly to flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, ants, roaches, bed bugs, and their eggs. Harmless to man. Doesn't stain.

Don't confuse Flit with other insecticides. Look for the soldier on the yellow can with the black band.

FLIT
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Kills quicker

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., Post Office Box No. 431, Bombay.

Smile through life
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
REMOVES IMPURITIES FROM BLOOD
Efficacious in all fevers & all sorts of Skin-diseases.
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS & STORES
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
M. R. PAUL & Co.
8-6, BONFIELD'S LANE.....CALCUTTA.

Film on Teeth ...beware of it

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same result from old-time dentifrices.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice
9-15-3

NEW REVISED AND RE-EDITED FILM.

With New Songs, New Dances, Perfect Photoplay and Beautiful Scenes withDialogue in Hindi and Presented by MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.

WITH MISS KAJJAN AND Master NISSAR At Their BEST

LAILA MAJNU

WITH CLEARER VOICE RECORDED on 'RCA' SYSTEM.

SUPERVISED BY AGHA MD. HASHER, WELL-KNOWN DRAMATIST & PLAYWRIGHT.

WITH 22 DELIGHTFUL SONGS.

BOOK IN ADVANCE DHOBI TALAO

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DAILY AT 6-15 and 10 P. M ON Satur & Sunday EXTRA at 3 p.m.

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF PRESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION.

Auditor-General's Searchlight On Bombay Financial Position.

"SYSTEM AND PROCEDURE HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY DEFECTIVE"

Mr. Burdon, Auditor-General in India, Simla, has made a scathing indictment on the state of financial administration and position of the Bombay Presidency in the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department. The letter is one of the appendices of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Accounts of 1929-30 of Bombay Government made available to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council in Poona on Monday last:

The letter reads:

In my comments on the Appropriation Accounts and the Report of 1928-29, I made the following observations:—

"The Accountant General has brought together in a number of passages of his Report, facts which do not throw an altogether favourable light upon the efficiency of the financial control over the [illegible] dency. The details of the Appropriation Accounts also indicate very clearly in my opinion that, over practically the whole field, there is great room for improvement in financial administration." The Appropriation Accounts and the Report for 1929-30 warrant even stronger criticism. They certainly convey to me the impression that financial administration in Bombay has fallen far short of the high standard which is essential in this matter, and in particular has been ineffective. The Accountant General has dealt very fully with the subjects in his Report. The main defects of system and of practice to which exception can be taken have been pointed out on previous occasions and have I think been acknowledged; while the remedies required have also been diagnosed, and recommended by the Public Accounts Committee. It is unnecessary therefore, for me to make recapitulation of detail in this letter.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

It is, however, in my opinion, pertinent to observe that the fault does not seem to lie merely with individual controlling officers. The responsibility must lie with the financial department of the Executive Government for the defects of system and procedure, for the inaccuracy in general budgeting and for the ineffective control over current expenditure during the year, which the facts brought out, in various passages of the Accountant General's report seem to substantiate very definitely. I invite in particular the attention of the Public Accounts Committee to the circumstance that on several occasions, since 1921-22 the revised estimate for the year, which is based upon a knowledge of the actual expenditure of the first eight months of the year has failed to approximate to the extent which should be possible to the results subsequently realised, and has on occasions been more inaccurate than the original budget estimate. The justifiable inference is that the financial department have not had the knowledge which they should have had of the progress of expenditure, and of the state of their liabilities. The Accountant General has once more stressed very rightly, the unfortunate financial consequences of over-estimating expenditure which is to be met from borrowed funds.

VIGILANCE NEEDED.

In forming my general conclusions as to the state of the financial administration of the Bombay Presidency, I have not confined my survey to the accounts of that Presidency alone; and I find for example, that in the matter of conformity to the grants voted by the Legislature the results in the case of Bombay compare unfavourably with the results achieved in most other provinces in India. I realise that the financial problems confronting the Government of Bombay are probably more complex than the corresponding problems of some other provinces.

This however, is a circumstance which should chiefly indicate the necessity for specially efficient and vigilant administration.

I trust that the Public Accounts Committee will continue vigorously the study of this subject which they have already rommenced, and will endeavour to explore, in consultation with the Executive Government, means a bringing about an effective improvement of existing methods.

Such improvement, and the institution of specially rigorous financial control, seem 'inter alia' to be the minimum pre-requisite for the amelioration of the financial position of the Presidency—a topic which is dealt with later in this letter.

MAIN FEATURES.

The Account General in his Report has given abundant information regarding the financial position of the Bombay Government; but in view of the transcending importance of the subject I propose to recapitulate the main features of the financial situation as I see it myself.

Throughout the period of the Montagu-Cheimsword Reforms, the Bombay Government, until the year 1930-31, have never presented a balanced budget, and in 3 years out of the 9 years ending with 1929-30, there has been an actual revenue deficit. In these 6 years I include 1929-30 as although the accounts show a nominal surplus of Rs. 10 lakhs, this has only been secured by a transfer of Rs. 50 lakhs from the Famine Relief Fund, so that the actual transactions of the year itself did not balance. The cumulative revenue deficit of the period has amounted to Rs. 380 lakhs and the provincial balance has fallen from Rs. 306 lakhs to Rs. 245 lakhs of which latter amount only Rs. 139 lakhs can be regarded, even on the most favourable construction, as free balance. As a consequence, doubtless, of the depletion of balances the Bombay Government were compelled to overdraw their current account with the Government of India during the three months in 1929-30. It is to be noted in this connection that the provincial revenue, taken as a whole, has not been diminishing during the period. There has been a not inconsiderable general rise, while there have been considerable fluctuations in expenditure. It is also important to note in this connection that, the Bombay Government, have, in the recent past, been relieved of two very large items of recurring obligatory expenditure, namely, Rs. 56 lakhs on account of Provincial contribution and Rs. 63 lakhs on account of assignment to the Famine Relief Fund. In spite of this relief, the revenue account has not been balanced.

65 CRORES DEBT!

Combined with this adverse revenue position, the Bombay Government have incurred a very heavy burden of debt. As shown in paragraph 24 of the Accountant General's Report the amount outstanding on the 31st of March 1930 was, on the most favourable calculation, Rs. 65 crores. After excluding from this figure the pre-reform Irrigation debt of Rs. 9 crores (which is not compulsorily repayable), and the loans made to Presidency Corporations, amounting to about Rs. 22 crores, which are repayable by these corporations, there remains a debt of Rs. 34 crores, which is a little more than 2 years' revenue of the province on the present scale. It may be said that the greater part of the provincial borrowings have been utilised on productive purposes, but this is not true of the whole for, as the Accountant General has pointed out on page 307 of the Report, the Irrigation Estate of the Presidency, on which 11 crores of loan money have been invested, is a drain on the general revenues of the province. In any case the liability for the service of debt seems clearly to be greater than can be met from the present resources of Government. On the present scale, service of debt absorbs about Rs. 4 crores, or one-fourth of the yearly revenue of the province, and, as I pointed out last year, finance has yet to be found to provide for the amortisation of a large portion of the post-reform borrowings and for the amortisation also of large future borrowings which are stated to be inevitable.

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS.

To complete my analysis of the provincial finances up to this point, I append a statement which contains a summary of the financial transactions of the Bombay Government from 1921-22 to 1929-30. The most striking feature which this statement reveals is that the sums of money borrowed 5,584 lakhs, exceeded the sum of the ca[illegible] lakhs, plus the net advances made to the local bodies, etc., 1,478 lakhs. The question at once arises, what has happened to the surplus borrowed money; and colour is certainly lent to the contention of a certain Honourable Member of the Public Accounts Committee of last year that the Bombay Government had been meeting its ordinary expenditure from borrowed money. It is, however, possible to contend in reply that the revenue deficits of the periods were met from other resources of the Bombay Government, e.g., the capital receipts about Rs. 164 lakhs of which have now been declared to be of a revenue character and the pre-reform revenue balance of Rs. 308 lakhs; and that the surplus money borrowed was devoted, for example, to the repayment of debt. The point, however, is really subsidiary. The ear-marking of particular receipts against particular items of expenditure, however this may be done, cannot affect the truth of the main proposition which the foregoing analysis clearly establishes, namely, that even by the end of 1929-30, the Government of Bombay were in an exceedingly unsatisfactory financial position.

For the year 1930-31 a balanced budget was presented for the first time since the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, a formal revenue surplus of Rs. 1 lakh being anticipated. The Bombay Presidency, however, has suffered in common with the other provinces in India and perhaps more than any other province, from the general trade depression, and the unfortunate financial effects of recent political events. It is now anticipated that the outturn of 1930-31 will be a revenue deficit of over a crore of rupees, and that the provincial balance will be decreased to Rs. 131 lakhs of which only 54 lakhs can be regarded as the free balance.

FURTHER DEFICIT?

The estimates for 1931-32 anticipate a further revenue deficit of Rs. 65 lakhs after taking into account receipts from some of the new taxes proposed by the Bombay Government, and after providing for retrenchment. The total provincial balance of the Provincial Government will, it is anticipated, be Rs. 38 lakhs only, and as the book balances in the Famine Relief Fund and the Depreciation Funds will stand at Rs. 78 lakhs, the position is that the Presidency will not only have no free balance at all, but will be in deficit on this account by Rs. 40 lakhs.

For several years past the Audit Department has drawn attention to the gravity of the financial position, and last year my own observation was that there can be no doubt that the financial position of the province affords ground for grave anxiety. The situation has, therefore, not been unforeseen, and it aappears to me that an inevitable crisis has merely been hastened by the unfortunate financial circumstances of the recent past and the gloomy financial prospects of the immediate future. The serious nature of the situation has, I think, been realised but it seems relevant to emphasise that financial difficulties such as are immediately in prospect cannot be overcome by ordinary measures and that measures of an entirely special-character seem to be demanded.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

The report of the Public Accounts Committee, which is signed by the Finance Member, Sir G. B. Pradhan, the Minister and others, contains a direct reply to this criticism in the following terms:

"We have considered the Auditor General's letter forwarding the report and the notes thereon made by the Finance Department. His criticisms fall under two main heads, financial administration, and the financial position. In respect of the former our detailed consideration of the Report has already disposed of some of the comments, and has led us to the general conclusion that while recent improvements in methods of [illegible] amending the appointments of Controlling officers and distributing the lump cuts for probable savings) might well have been introduced earlier by the Finance Department, the defects in budgeting and in control of expenditure have been chiefly due to the failure of hard-worked administrative officers to realize quickly the responsibility for financial control placed upon them by the revised system of administration. It is possible to sympathise with their position, and to deprecate the issue of too numerous regulations, and yet to insist upon their responsibility. This is one reason which had led us to stress the need of controlling officers appearing before the Committee.

"We are satisfied that the Finance Department has not failed to put into force any recommendations which have been put before us by the Audit Department or made by us in the past. We have no fresh recommendations to make regarding methods of procedure.

"In regard to the general financial position the Auditor General once again draws attention to its extreme gravity. In view of the recent debates in the Legislative Council on events that have occurred subsequently to the year now under review, it seems unnecessary for us to comment in this report on the situation of which the Legislative Council has already been fully apprised."

CAWNPORE EDITOR WARNED.

Publication Of Alleged Seditious Speech.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 8.

The case against Sri Narayan Tiwari, president of the Kisan Mazdur Sabha who was first arrested under Sec. 108 Cr.P.C. and is now being tried under Sec. 124-A came up before Mr. A. W. Ibbotson to-day.

When called upon to file a statement, after the recording of Evidence Sri Narayan stated that he did not deliver the speech which the Prosecution alleged he had delivered. He is filing a written statement on 10th October.

EDITOR WARNED.

The District Magistrate, Mr. A. W. Ibotson has warned Mr. Sarju Pershad, Editor, "Mazdur," against publishing seditious matter in future. Failure to comply with this order will lead to institution of legal proceedings against him.—A.P

GOVT. EMPLOYEES PROTEST AGAINST 10 PER CENT. CUT

INIQUITOUS AND UNJUST.

Delhi Conference To Present United Front.

The proposed uniform cut of ten per cent. in the salaries of all Government servants was severely condemned at a largely attended public meeting of Government employees at the Blavatasky Lodge on Thursday evening. The meeting was convened by the Government Salaried Employees' Conference. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

Mr. S. C. Joshi said that they had met to enter their protests against the uniform cut of ten per cent. in their salaries, and to condemn the proposed lowering down of the limit of annual income for the purpose of levying Income Tax.

DON'T ACCEPT CUT.

The president in his speech said that the question of retrenchment and unemployment among the middle classes were grave. He pointed out that, although on the face of it the proposed cut of ten per cent. looked quite equitable, it was most iniquitous and grossly unjust. He emphasised the effect of the cut on the social life of the community more than on the individual family budget. He held that in cities like Bombay Rs. 100 a month was the least that a family would require for ordinary life and it was most unfair to cut the salaries of those who were getting less than that amount. He appealed to the audience not to accept the cut in any circumstances.

UNJUST AND INIQUITOUS.

Mr. A. S. Devasthale moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. B. B. Acharya and supported by Mr. S. N. Junnerkar and accepted unanimously.

"This meeting views with apprehension and awe the announcement by the Finance Member of the Government of India regarding the proposed uniform 10 per cent cut in the salaries of all Government servants and the merging therein of the amount of Income-tax leviable as a new measure. In effect, therefore, the cut becomes a reversely graduated cut, snatching away a greater portion from the low paid staff than the highly paid ones which is contrary to the principles of economics and also to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee as well as to the cuts in salaries effected in other countries. Justice demands the introduction of a "Graduated Cut" in salaries with percentage rising with the income and equity requires that living wage which is beyond doubt not less than Rs. 100 per month, be exempted. The meeting urges the Government to reconsider the position and introduce a graduated cut in salary with exemption below Rs. 100."

DON'T LOWER LIMIT.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Chiplunkar and seconded by Mr. G. V. Gharpure was also accepted unanimously.

The meeting protests against the proposed lowering down of the limit of annual income for the purpose of levy of income-tax, in as much as the incomes which are quite short of a living wage are thereby subjected to taxation. The meeting requests the Government not to lower down the limit of Rs. 2,00/- per annum to Rs. 1,000/-.

UNITED FRONT.

The meeting also accepted unanimously the following resolution which was moved by Mr. S. N. Junnerkar and seconded by Mr. T. G. Aphle.

"The meeting resolves that a Special Joint Conference representing all employees of the Imperial Local and Semi-Government Bodies be held in Delhi just before the commencement of the November Session of the Assembly to protest against the uniform per centage of cut in salaries and the lowering down of the yearly income for the purpose of levy of the income-tax".

"Gandhi Week" In Nagpur.

NAGPUR, Oct. 8.

The "Gandhi Week" which commenced on 2nd October concludes this evening.

Throughout the week, khadi was hawked in a moving car and processions with Gandhiji's photograph were taken out. Public meetings were also held at which resolutions were adopted appreciating Gandhiji's services to the country, congratulating him on attaining his sixty-third birthday and wishing him long life and success in his mission.—A. P.

Appeal To Swadeshi Goods. Merchants.

The Secretary, Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal writes:—

We inform the merchants of Swadeshi articles to keep the stalls at Mahalaxmi fair which is going to be held from 12th inst. to 21st inst.

The merchants who desire to keep the stalls should apply to me at the Office at Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi between 8-10 a.m. to 3 to 5 p.m. Preference will be given to Swadeshi goods merchants.

SWADESHI MARKET.

Warning To Buyers.

The following warning is issued by the authorities of the Swadeshi Market, Krishna Gully, Bombay.

"The public are warned against buying any goods not bearing the manufacturer's stamp from any merchant of the Swadeshi Market. The Swadeshi Market Committee will feel obliged, if any one who finds such goods, in any shop of the Market will take the trouble of noting down the description of the article and the name of the merchant in the complaint book, kept open for all in the Committee's Office.

One of the merchants of Madura (Messrs. B. A. Haridas and sons) had sent six saris prepared out of Indian yarn for our inspection. We certified these six saris only as purely Swadeshi. This certificate is not to be utilised for all their goods. Therefore any merchant who has received such a certificate bearing the signature of Smt. Lilavati K. Munshi, must consider it invalid, and the Committee will feel obliged if it is sent to the Committee's office at Kalbadevi Road.

Telephone:—41544.

THE Excelsior Theatrical Co.

Present At

THE CORONATION THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 9 P. M.

TO-MORROW AT 3-30 P. M.

Aina-e-Iman

The MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA that has taken Bombay by Storm with

RATTANSHAH SENOR

RATES: RS. 5|12; 4|8; 3|6; 2|4; 1|12; 1|2 and AS. 9.

Balwant Sangit Mandali

AT

The New Elphinstone Theatre

SATURDAY 10-10-31 at 8-30 p.m.

'RANA-DUNDUBHI'

SUNDAY 11-10-31 at 3-30 p.m.

"SANYASTA-KHADGA"

"KARAGRAHAN" by Mr. B. V. Warerkar, watch the date.

Lalitkaladarsha

Royal Opera House

SATURDAY, 10th October at 8-30 p.m.

SATTECHE GULAM

SUNDAY, 11th Oct. at 3-30 p.m.

VADHU PARIKSHA

WEDNESDAY, 14th October at 9 p.m.

HACH MULACHA BAP.

Gangadhar Rao Hockey Tournaments.

The D. Gangadhar Rao Memorial Hockey challenge Cup Tournament matches for C. P. and Berar will take place in the coming Dewali Holidays (i.e. from the 8th November to the 10th idem (both days inclusive). The entrance fee for this tournament is Rs. 10|- which should be remitted to the Secretary, Naya Bazar Club, Kaptee. Entries close on the 31st inst.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

DECLINE RECOVERED ON ACTIVE SHORT.

Future Depends Upon World's Economic Factor.

Bombay, October 9.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures Market was steady, bearish Government report being offset by the strength of Wall Street and active short covering. The market opened at a decline of 8 to 10 points and reached the lowest level soon after the Bureau Report when January contract was done 24 points below previous closing. Later on there was active short covering, fresh speculative buying and some trade buying which hardened prices and the market closed at a net rise of 8 to 10 points. Spot cotton rices advanced 10 points to 5.85.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.43.

Liverpool was a small market yesterday with fluctuations within narrower limits being influenced entirely by Exchange rates. A steady undertone was maintained by trade buying. At New York opened poor, the market lost ground. The Bureau figures had very little effect and the market became quiet with a slight decline in evidence for the report was discounted. The market closed quiet at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 1 point to 4.48.

East Indian Cotton Futures declined 5 points and Egyptian Cotton prices lost 7 to 5 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Market was steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 14 points.

Both America and France are making efforts to stabilise monetary markets and there is a talk for suspension of Gold Standard. This new development is believed to cause inflation of commodities. This may prove of immense benefit but in view of improved prices in Liverpool, purchases in New York in easier markets are advisable.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York December Highest 5.89 plus .18 lowest 5.47 minus .24 New York January Highest 5.99 (1-45 p.m.) lowest 5.58 (11-2 a.m.)

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cables:—

Hoover's declaration of no immediate importance, however sees little gain in short selling at present prices except for quick turn in New York.

Sterling Dollar cross rate closed 3.87.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Opened lower owing to selling by Liverpool Continent South and Local operators. Government Agricultural Bureau report unexpected but market advanced on trade buying and shorts covering. Cotton goods market no demand and depressed feeling in the market. Yarn market demand has not improved.

Messrs. Dennan and Co., have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, cable:—

"Condition 69.3 indicated production 16,284,000.

"Ginned to 1st October 5,408,000.

"Would rather buy weak markets."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"New York cables contracts scarce, shorts covering, Wall Street buying in consequence of better stock markets."

"Unofficially reported Russia attempting cancel all grain Charters.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m. Memphis cables:—Light to moderate rainfall in Alabama and Georgia.

10-53 a.m.:—Liverpool market improved on easier exchange and small offerings.

3-40 p.m. New York cables:—Fresh buyers, trade buying and Wall Street shorts absorbed hedges. Farmers holding part of un-ginned crop for higher prices. Outside markets talk of inflation of commodities in consequence of Hoover's Banking plan and Gold suspension.

5-53 p.m.:—Bureau report somewhat bearish but an increase in the figure was expected. Market likely to continue to be governed by world's factors and we advise looking on until more settled conditions are established.

9.46 p.m:—Trade and investment buying, distinctly less hedging better Stocks market.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"We have a favourable opinion of the market."

"We would rather buy in weak markets."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, October 8.

October	56.8 plus	.09
December	5.79 plus	.08
January	5.92 plus	.10
March	6.09 plus	.08
May	6.28 plus	.08
July	6.47 plus	.10
Middling Spot	5.85 plus	.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, October 8.

October	5.63 plus	.05
December	5.76 plus	.06
Middling Spot	5.43	

NEW YORK.
New York, October 8.

New York:: 11.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	.. 5.35
January	.. 5.66
March	.. 5.85
New York: Noon Call:	
October	.. 5.40
January	.. 5.67
March	.. 5.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, October 8.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports .....43,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..... 4,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent ..... 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, October 8.

	Opening	Closing
October	4.15	4.06—.08
November		3.99—.08
December 1		4.00—.09
January	4.15	4.05—.09
February		4.09—.09
March	4.22	4.13—.09
April		4.17—.09
May	4.33	4.22—.09
June		4.25—.10
July		4.29—.09
August		4.32—.09
September		4.35—.08
October		4.38—.03
Middling Spot		4.48—.01

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 8.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	.. 3.84
Broach, Superfine (Good	
Broach, Superfine (Fully Staple)	.. 4.8
Oomra, Good	.. 3.46
Oomra, Fully Good	.. 3.58
Oomra, Fine	.. 3.71
Bengal, Good	.. 3.31
Bengal, Fully Good	.. 3.41
Bengal Fine	.. 3.51
Scinde, Fully Good	.. 3.41
Scinde, Fine	.. 3.51
Scinde, Superfine	.. 3.61

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 8.

Sakellaridis,	
October	.. 6.54
November	.. 6.79
January	.. 6.81
March	.. 6.90
May	.. 7.00
July	.. 7.13
F.G.F., Spot	.. 7.00

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, October 8.

Total Bullion	£136,600,000
Public Deposits	£10,660,000
Other Deposits	£130,7000,000
Government Securities	£64,100,000
Other Securities	£42,600,000
Notes and Coin	£52,200,000
Notes in Circulation	£395,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities, 36.95 per cent.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, October 8.

T.T. London on Berlin	16.37-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.55-1/2.
T.T. London on Brussels	27.62
T.T. London on Madrid	42.62
T.T. London on Berne	18.56
T.T. London on Berne	10.56
T.T. London on Paris	93.0/
T.T. London on Prague	130.50

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
Paris, October 8.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending October 7th gives the total note circulation at 81,514,000,000 francs, an increase of 3,341,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

LONDON SILVER.
London, October 8.

Silver—Market is steady.

Spot	17-5/8
Forward	17-1/2

LONDON GOLD.
London, October 8.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5:7:3

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York closing quotations, our market opened at Rs. 165 for Broach A|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 164|8 on scattered selling. At this level there was general buying by Bazar operators and prices advanced to Rs. 166. There was renewed long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 165 and the market fluctuated within a narrow range with limited business.

Liverpool Market was due oper at a rise of 10 points and it opened 12 points higher and later cables showed a rise of 14 points.

Our Market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

The cotton market will close at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

Broach A|M 166.
Oomra D.J. 146|4.
Bengal D|J. 126.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 9.

Oct.	91.90—0.40
Jan.	95.30—1.00
April	96 30—1.10

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 9.

120 Motiram Vaghji Dhandhuka 151
200 Dd. Do. 149
115 Do. Anjar 148½
100 Do. Mindra 158½
50 Do. Morbi 155
53 Do. Mariavudar 155
58 Do. Porbandar 150
168 Do. Tirupur 158
104 Volkart Bros. Antoli 161½
110 Do. Warora 11 on to Oomra.
109 Bussan & Co. Khandwa 8 on to Oomra.
100 Do. Amraoti 146
100 Do. Nagpur 151
100 Gokaldas Dossa Arvi 152
218 P. Crystal & Co. Dhandhuka 149

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 9.

Bengal Superfine	134
Bengal Fine	129
Bengal F.G.	124
Sindh-Punjab Fine	129
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	124
Wardha-Hingt Fine	154
Nagpur-Carver Fine	156
Yeotmar Fine	149
Arvi Fine	151
Amraoti Fine	147
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	147
Mulkapur Fine	144
Khandesh Fine	144
Muthia F.G.	134
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	152
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	146
Parbani F.G.G.S.	148
Burwah Sanavad Fine	149
Ujjain/Shujaulr Fine	149
Broach Fine	163/64
Broach F.G.	153/55
Cambodia	255/30
Miraj/Sangli	185/90
Kompta Good	105/200
Jinja	250/55
Busoga	255/60

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday.

		This year
Khandesh	66	814
Central India		2091
Barsi and Nagar		593
Hyderabad-Gaorani		196
Berar	326	4,113
Central Provinces	146	1,429
Total Oomras	538	9,236
Dholera	134	943
N.-W. Provinces		637
Rajputana		344
Sind-Punjab	245	3,076
Broach		3,193
Coompta & Dharwar	21	803
Westerns-Northerns		460
Cocoanada		2
Tinnevelley & Cambodia		288
Persian		269
American		10,917
Egyptian & African	40	10,958
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		53
Total	984	41,179

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Oct. 9.
1st Sept. to 1st Oct.
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday.

		This year.
Europe	1,020	20,066
Japan & China	1,049	60,658
Coast Ports		5,928
Up-country by Rail		11,999
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		20,753
Total	2,069	1,20,304

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Oct. 9.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 8-10-31	1788000	3033000
Receipts Yesterday 8-10-31	43000	62000
Exports to date 8-10-31	862000	1456000
Stock at Ports 2-10-31	3318000	2723000
Stock Interior Town 2-10-31	945000	940000
Stock Liverpool 2-10-31	789000	732000
Visible Supply 2-10-31	5779000	3131000
Quantity in Sight 2-10-31	2198000	3359000
Quantity out of Sight 2-10-31	1630000	1309000

GLOBE TALKIES
Santhurst Road, Gopitha
Daily 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Friday at 3 p.m.
A Complete Serial in ONE WEEK
THE RANGE FIGHTER
featuring
KEN MAYNARD
Saturday 10th to Tuesday 13th 1 to 11 Reels
Wednesday 14th to Friday 16th 12 to 21 Reels.
A most Amazing Serial ever produced with Music and Sound effects.
A Thriller among Thrillers.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Third Bureau Report

October 1st, 1931:—Indicated Crop—16284000; Condition 69.3 per cent.; Yield per acre—190.5 lbs.; Ginned—5408000.

September 1st, 1931:—Indicated Crop—15685000; Condition—68.0 per cent; Yield per acre—183.6 lbs.; Ginned 565000.

October 1st, 1930:—Indicated Crop—14486000; Condition—52.5 per cent.; Yield per acre—154.7 lbs.; Ginned—6305000.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, October 8.

Interest day to day Loans 3-3|4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4-3|4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-3|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7|8 per cent.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, October 9.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
October sh. 4|4d. 7|8d. up.
December sh. 4|7d. 3|4d. up.
March sh. 4|10d. 7|8d. up.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
December dollars 48-5|8; 2-3|8 up.
March dollars 51-1|8; 2-3|8 up.
May dollars 52-3|4; 2-1|2 up.

LONDON LINSEED.
October £8|8|9; sh. 1|3d. up.
Market:—Firm.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
November 11.28 13 up.
February 11.00 13 up.
Market:—Firm.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Oct./Decr. sh. 15|4-1|2d.
Jan./Apr. sh. 17 1-1|2d. up.
Market:—Quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
December 1.39; 2 up.
March 1.37; 2 up.
May 1.39; 2 up.
Market:—Steady.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)
"Prices advanced on buying by cash houses, later declined on Commission Houses selling and then again advanced on the strength of outside markets. Closed firm."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 9.

	Bales.
Khandesh	66
Berar	326
Central Provinces	143
Dholera	134
Sind-Punjab	245
Compta-Dharwar	21
Egyptians	46
Cotton	a 984 Cwts.
Wheat	16,325
Linseed	443
Gingellyseeds	559
Groundnuts	15,203
Castorseeds	9,844
Rice	1,125
Cottonseeds	1,974
Joowar	3,023
Maize	19
Barley	64
Bajree	2,504
Coal	Tons. 1,782

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSON.
Bombay, Oct. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/6 Highest Rs. 32/10 Lowest Rs. 32/3/6 Closing Rs. 32/5.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 32/4 Highest Rs. 32/9/6 Lowest Rs. 32/2/6 Closing Rs. 32/2/6.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Oct. 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	26	2	0
Silver Ready	57	8	0

THE TATA OIL MILL QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Oct. 9.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 412/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 34 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 96/ per ton.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Drama Earth Shaking in its Grandeur
CIMARRON
Featuring RICHARD DIX, IRENE DUNNE and Cast of 40,000.
Radio Talking Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Hilarious Farce
NO LADY
featuring
LUPINO LANE
A Thrill a Minute.—A Laugh a Second.

EMPRESS TALKIES
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Talking Singing Sensation
EDDIE DOWLING
in
THE RAINBOW MAN
The Sweetest Story ever filmed.

Under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
RIPON THEATRE
Saturday 10-10-1931 at 8-30 P.M.
In Aid of Swastika League
"Yekach Pyala'
Sun. 11th Oct. 1931 at 3 p.m.
"SWAYAMWAR"
Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M.
Manager:
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Commencing Saturday 17th
One of the most Romantic tales of the Glorious Moghul Era in India.
NUR JEHAN
Featuring:—
VIMALA and NAYAMPALLY
WRITTEN and DIRECTED by: EZRA MIR.
AN IMPERIAL SUPER EPIC.
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Imperial Cinema
The popular randezvous of the Indian Public.
LAMINGTON ROAD
presents
TO-NIGHT & during THIS WEEK MEHTA LUHAR'S another thrilling masterpiece
"REDEMPTION"
EVIL TO HIM WHO EVIL DOES
Featuring
Public's Popular Star
Master NAVINCHANDRA
Supported by
Miss LOBO, MOHINI, and CHANDRIKA.
Remember, this picture offers you the best entertainment of the week.
Daily 4 shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2 p.m.
POPULAR REDUCED PRICES
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!
ALEXANDRA TALKIES
BELLASIS ROAD.
A FOX SUPERB DRAMA.
JUST IMAGINE
JUST IMAGINE
with
EL BRENDEL
A Master-piece of absorbing interest.
A SENSATION OF THE SCREEN.
SHOWS at: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
COMING MILTON SILLS IN
THE SEA WOLF

LUNA PARK
UNITED CHARITIES!!
OCTOBER 14TH!!

Commencing this Week
Are you proud of your Country???
Are you a patriot???
Are you from a Native State??
Do you believe in the youth of the Country???
IF SO—COME AND SEE
'Pride of Hindustan'
Featuring:—RAJA SANDOW and Miss LEELA.
Directed by:—Mr. RAJA SANDOW.
Photographed by:—Mr. V. J. BHAVE.
Story by:—Mr. K. SUBRAMANYAM, B.A., LL.B
Associated Film Co.'s
SUPER SPECTACLE.
West-End
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

6th Triumphant Week
BOMBAY PUBLIC HAS MIGHTILY RESPONDED TO THE CALL OF:—
"DEVI DEVYANI"
100 PER CENT. TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE, PRODUCED BY: RANJIT MOVIE-TONE.
6th Week Yet the Theatre is Crowded.
Director:— Mr. CHANDULAL SHAH.
Featuring:— Miss GOHAR
Written by:— Mr. BETAB.
Supported by:— Mr. BHAGWANDAS, Mr. S. BILLIMORIA.
HEAR SONGS and sing with it.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM

DUBASH THEATRE
NEXT TO GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.
3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
UNIVERSAL'S ALL-TALKING, SINGING PICTURE.
KEN MAYNARD
THE FAMOUS ACTION STAR:
IN
SONG OF THE CABALLERO
A Romantic Drama of a dashing Bandit who snatched his bride from a Swaggering Tyrant.
BEAUTIFUL SPANISH MUSIC & DANCES!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has Its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India
J12

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1931.

Baldwin's Clarion Call To Tories

BALANCE NATION'S TRADE TO SAVE IT FROM BANKRUPTCY

Faith In The "Effective Weapon" Of Tariffs Reiterated

IMPORTANCE OF EMPIRE TREATIES STRESSED

SPECIAL CABLE.
LONDON, Oct. 8.

Mr. Baldwin has issued a manifesto to the Conservatives, emphasising the necessity for their continued co-operation in the "National" Government, for unless the Nation's trade account is balanced, nothing can save it from bankruptcy. To complete the work, it is imperative that Government should have a National Mandate, and the country must show that it will have nothing to do with a party whose programme can only convert a situation already grave into chaos and catastrophe.

Mr. Baldwin says that the devaluation of sterling is not a valid substitute for tariffs which is the quickest and most effective weapon not only to reduce imports, but induce other countries to lower their tariffs.

The desperate position of agriculture requires immediate and far-reaching relief. He expresses the opinion that the quota system and guaranteed price for wheat are the best means of assistance. Dumping should be stopped. Empire treaties will be of enormous value. The problem of the Empire is to secure that economic unity for which we have long striven.

He hopes that Canada would renew its invitation for the Empire Economic Conference to be held at Ottawa. We, then would have a unique opportunity because it would be a national, not a party Government that would accept the invitation. The ideal of Imperial economic unity is widespread, to-day, and Mr. Baldwin is confident that the foundations of such unity would be well and truly laid with such a general assent of the British people as would have seemed impossible, but a few short years ago.--Reuter.

TORIES WELCOME MR BALDWIN'S MANIFESTO

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Conservatives welcome Mr. Baldwin's manifesto, and point out that while it is well within the four corners of Mr. MacDonald's manifesto it satisfies all sections of the Party including Lord Beaverbrook's Empire Crusaders.

The Labour manifesto may be expected shortly.

Meanwhile Mr. Cripps, ex-Solicitor General, said that Labour had a complete scheme ready for taking over the Bank of England to be followed by joint-stock banks.—Reuter.

TORIES AND LABOURITES EACH TO PUT UP 500 CANDIDATES ?

Liberals To Try Luck With 70 Only

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Now that party leaders have fired their big guns, the rattle of electoral small arms is beginning to be heard on all sides, and candidates are cancelling their engagements in London and rushing to their constituencies to join in the fray. The number of candidates standing will be considerably smaller than in the last election, partly owing to general tightness of money (particularly in the Liberal Party as a result of Mr. Lloyd George's decision not to release the Campaign Fund), and partly owing to the arrangements that Ministerialists are making in many constituencies to avoid three-cornered fights. Conservatives and Labourites are believed to be putting up about 500 candidates each, and the Liberals possibly not more then 70. Liberals are indeed compelled to make a public appeal for subscriptions to the fighting fund.—Reuter.

MR. SNOWDEN TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Rugby.—Although for reasons of health he is not standing for Parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, will participate in the election campaign on behalf of the National Government—B.O.W. Monday

LIBERALS FIRE THEIR FIRST SHOT

Sir. H. Samuel On The Real Problem

AGAINST TAXING OF PEOPLE'S FOOD

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Sir Herbert Samuel, opening the Liberal campaign at Bradford with a speech which, there is reason to believe, may be treated as a substitute for a manifesto, said that there was strong expert opinion that during this year we had to provide about two million pounds per week to recover an unfavourable balance of trade. This was the real problem. If it should be found, by an impartial enquiry, that it was necessary to impose some such restriction on imports as Rt. Hon. W. Runciman had suggested in the Commons, they must not say that they had their minds rigidly closed to such a possibility.

He did not exclude from consideration any proposal likely to be adequate whether dealing with the currency or expansion of exports or restriction of imports, but he would not consent to decide in advance on plea of a national emergency the great issue on which the country was profoundly divided. He had not agreed to sign any endorsement of a general commitment to tariffs; and Liberals would not agree to taxing people's food. Government must undertake an enquiry into the question of the balance of trade, and there must be a genuine decision to follow argument wherever it led.—Reuter.

Football In England

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The results of the matches played under the Rugby Union Rules, to-day, are as under:—

South Africans beat Newport by 15 points to 3 on the latter's ground; Warwickshire beat Leicestershire by 13 points to 5 at Leicester.—Reuter's Special.

Lord Reading Satisfied With Paris Parleys

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Lord Reading arrived at the Victoria Station at 11 p.m. Interviewed by Reuter he said that the discussions in Paris had been most satisfactory. His talks with the French Ministers had been most comprehensive and had dealt with numerous questions.—Reuter's Special.

S. I. Chamber's Protest Against Flight Of Gold

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

The Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Finance Member, Government of India, drawing his attention to the flight of gold from India and urging Government to take steps to check it and conserve gold available in the country.—A. P.

ATMOSPHERE OF INTENSE DEPRESSION

"A Spur To All To Continue Efforts"

LONDON, Oct. 8.

After the meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee to-day the atmosphere in the delegate circles was distinctly one of intense depression. Delegates were reluctant really to express their views; but the prevailing feeling was that expressed in some of the speeches of Indian delegates—that of pain and humiliation.

Sir T. B. Sapru, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sir H. Carr, Mr. Benthall, Mr. Ramachandra Rao and other leading delegates, interviewed by Reuter, stated that the Prime Minister's speech might spur the leaders of all sides to continued efforts in a spirit of compromise.

Meantime speculation is rife regarding what will happen at tomorrow's meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

The Muslim delegation met this afternoon and decided to press on Lord Chancellor that only non-controversial subjects should be taken up, and that no subjects relating to communities should be considered.

The Sikh delegates and Dr. Ambedkar, it is understood, will also take their own lines.—Reuter's R. T. Special.

COTTON-GROWING IN AFGHANISTAN

Egyptian Expert To Make Experiments

PESHAWAR, Oct. 8.

Mr. Yar Mahomed Khan, Secretary, Sardar Amurza Kadul has been appointed Afghan Consul at Karachi.

Afghanistan's name will shortly be added to the cotton-growing countries of the world. Ministry of Agriculture as a result of recent investigations have found certain districts in Afghanistan pre-eminently suitable for cotton-growing. The ministry is requisitioning the services of a cotton specialist from Egypt to make experiments for growing American and Egyptian cotton. Afghanistan, should the proposed experiment materialise, will manufacture at least half of her present cotton cloth.—A. P.

Mrs. Baldwin's 'At Home' To R. T. Ladies

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mrs. Baldwin was 'at home' yesterday to meet the ladies of the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

Peshawar.—Messrs. Dewanchand Gobindram, a famous local firm of Bankers, has suspended payments.—A.P.

NEXT FEBRUARY'S DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

League Of Nation's "Fateful Ordeal"

GENERAL SMUTS' APPREHENSIONS.

SPECIAL CABLE.
LONDON, Oct. 8.

Delivering his views on Disarmament, in the course of giving the Basil-Hicks Lecture, at the Sheffield University, General Smuts thought it a thousand pities that the League of Nations had been called to such a fateful ordeal as the next February's Disarmament Conference in its very infancy. He emphasised that Disarmament was not going to be carried out in one bound; it would be a matter for many conferences and probably extend over many decades.—Reuter.

Philadelphia.—In the fifth match in the world baseball series St. Louis Cardinals beat Philadelphia Athletics by five to one.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The death has occurred of Sir John Monash, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Forces in France in 1918.—Reuter.

Finnance Department "Swallowed" 3 Crores!

BOMBAY LEGISLATORS COMPLAIN, THEY HAVE NO CONTROL OVER GOVT. EXPENDITURE.

BUT FINANCE SECRETARY DEPLORES LOSS OF REVENUE THROUGH PROHIBITION

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Oct. 8.

After question-time to-day in the Legislative Council, the Leader of the House Sir Gulam Hussen Hidayetulla announced that the members of the Council would be glad to know that the members of the Executive Council and the Ministers had voluntarily agreed to have a cut of 10 per cent. in their salaries, the cuts including the income-tax also and it would come into force from the time the compulsory cuts in the salaries of the All-India Civil Servants came into force. He also informed the House that Sir Sardar Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government had already fore gone one month's salary besides the cut agreed.

ADEN RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Surve from Bombay, then rose and observed that the Leader of the House yesterday said that he was acting under the influence of some body else and further added that he had sent the question on September 25 regarding Aden. Mr. Surve also stated that it is not correct that he was working under the influence of somebody else, but what was done was done in the discharge of his duties towards the constituency he comes from.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The motion of the Finance Member to record the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts on Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Bombay for the year 1929-30 and the Report of the Accountant-General thereon, was taken up.

The first member to speak on the motion was Mr. V. N. Jog. He was of the opinion that there were not much irregularities as in the previous years. Also he complained that they had not sufficient control over the expenses that go on. In his opinion the large number of controlling officers should be done away with and the responsibility should be fixed on a few.

Mr. Kamat from Poona said that they were passing through difficult times. He asked whether the purpose of drawing reserved balance was a sound one and complained that the Finance Department had swallowed three crores of rupees which were in the reserves before Reforms. He then read figures to show how during the period of ten years, since 1921, the expenses had been increased by a crore and a-quarter, also how the expenses of the salaries of the gazetted officers had been increased and a larger portion of expenditure went to them. The Government of Bombay were in the grip of Engineers and P.W.D., he concluded.

FINANCE SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Wiles, the Finance Secretary said, that the Finance Department had not got anything to swallow as remarked by Mr. Kamat. The Finance Department has no policy of its own but that Government.

Referring to the present policy of Prohibition, he said, if it was to continue, then new ways must be found for getting revenue. If any additional revenue has come, it had been counter-balanced by the losses in revenue.

PLEA FOR 25 PER CENT. CUT.

Mr. Baloach, who spoke next, said that Government should come forward with a 25 per cent cut in the salaries of those who receive more than Rs. 500. Government should, no more, think of levying new taxes. He appealed to the highly-paid Executive Members, Ministers and Officers to narrow down their wants by using small bungalows, Khadi, etc. and then alone the present situation can be faced.

GOVERNOR'S GOOD-BYE.

His Excellency, the Governor paid an informal visit to the Council to-day at 1 p.m. to wish good bye. He expressed his sorrow to bid good-bye after a long connection with the Bombay Council. Then every Member shook hands with him.

COUNCIL PROROGUED.

After the departure of the Governor, the Finance Member replying to the debate said the cent. per cent. increase in salaries was given in the year 1920 after War, on account of the rise in prices. If at present the prices have gone down, then it is for the House and Retrenchment Committee to suggest the cut.

The adjournment motion regarding Aden did not come before the House and the Council was prorogued.

Tories Jubilant Over Mahatma's Failure

AMBEDKAR'S MUD-SLINGING AT GANDHIJI

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, October 9.

It was left to Sir A. P. Patrao to correct the many misstatement made by Sir Mahomed at the Minorities' Conference about the Indian political parties. As Mahatma Gandhi has said, Sir A. P. Patro continued, the composition of this committee was such that it had placed particular provincial and sectarian interests above the interests of all India. Therefore Indian Nationalism cannot easily find expression in the deliberation of this committee.

In leading his own case Dr. Ambedkar dashed across the table, with a thump, a cable received from some unknown part, of India—Coman, Almora,—and himself said: "It is, I believe in the United Provinces' ".

The delegates felt that he might as well have read a few more telegrams from Timbucktoo.

Dr. Ambedkar evidently to reassure the British delegates then said: "The depressed classes are not anxious, they are not clamourous, they have not started any movement for claiming any immediate transfer of power from the British to the Indian people but if the British Government are unable to resist the forces that have arisen in India which do clamour for the transference of political power,—and we know that the depressed classes are at present unable to resist that—then we want that power shall be shared by all. I therefore do not see how I can take a serious part in the deliberations of the Federal Structure Committee."

PREMIER'S OPPORTUNITY.

The ball which Sir Mahomed Shafi had set rolling now began to roll more and more swiftly, the other minorities also refusing to accept Mahatma Gandhi's resolution for an adjournment "sine die". It was finally the Premier's opportunity to throw all responsibility for the failure of the communal negotiations on the Indian leaders. After shedding a few crocodile tears the Premier assured them that Britain wanted Indians to settle the question themselves, "Because we have a great sense of your own self-respect." The Premier therefore said that unless a communal solution had been agreed upon amongst Indians themselves his Government would not enforce one on them'

THE COMMUNAL DEBACLE

How It Weakens National Position

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 9.

Deploring the failure of the negotiations on the communal problem, the "Indian News" in its to-day's issue states:—

"The Minorities' Committee, however, is not the Conference. The main task is the settlement of the issues between Britain and India. The Congress agreed to participate on a three-fold basis, and Mahatma Gandhi and other Nationalists showed a very commendable willingness to depart from the pursuit of their main objective for a time in the hope that all the delegates might be persuaded to tread the main road together and if despite his Nationalist detour, a united march towards the main objective is not possible, Mahatma Gandhi and other Nationalists are free to devote themselves to the task which has brought them to London.

"The Indo-British issue must, now, be clinched. No doubt, the Minority debacle will weaken the Indian position, but Mahatma Gandhi represents the Congress with which the British Government negotiated, and, therefore, can demand an immediate settlement of the Indo-British issue.

Criticising the currency policy, the paper says that policies in India are dictated in the interests of Britain. The impending constitutional changes Britain demands safeguards, when it is India that requires safeguards against ruthless exploitation which is possible only, when she is given complete only, when she is given complete control of her own affairs."

RITZ POURPARLERS

Muslims' Decision

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 9.

At the Ritz Hotel, last night, before the informal Minorities Conference met at 11, all the Moslem delegates gathered together to settle their final policy on the communal issue. H.H. the Agha Khan, Sir Mahomed Shafi and Mr. Jinnah took a prominent part giving a second place to Mr. Shaukat Ali and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan. It was unanimously agreed not to accept Mahatma Gandhi's proposal for an impartial judicial tribunal, nor were they to allow the Federal Structure Committee to continue its work unless the Muslims' 14 points were accepted.

The meeting also reaffirmed its earlier resolution passed in India to walk out of the Conference, if the demand of Gandhiji was granted. As to when and where the decision was to be conveyed to the appropriate authority, was left to the discretion of the Agha Khan, Sir Mahomed Shafi and Mr. Jinnah, who shall always decide issue on behalf of the Muslims.

It is understood that the Hindu leaders approved Mahatma Gandhi's proposal for an adjournment of the Official Minorities Committee 'sine die,' and one of them even tabled a proposition in support of Mahatma Gandhi, which unfortunately was disallowed.

"INEVITABLE BREAKDOWN"

Tory Organs On Minorities' Committee Adjournment

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Oct. 9.

The "Times" in the course of a leading article on the adjournment of the Minorities' Committee says that it was not an unexpected outcome of yesterday's proceedings and so long as the Congress continues to follow the present policy which Mr. Gandhi is faithfully interpreting, there is little hope of agreement. It may finally be necessary to adopt the suggestion of Sir A. P. Patro, namely, that British Government itself take up solution of the communal problem but time has not yet come and it would be far better if Indian delegates themselves continued trying.

The "Daily Mail" says, Mr. Gandhi had to admit complete helplessness and though the Premier has sent him away to "try again" breakdown of the Conference is now inevitable and problems which it was to have solved remain insoluble.

DIE-HARDS JUBILANT

Campaign Against India

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 9.

The speeches of the Indian delegates of the Official Minorities' Committee, yesterday, have provided material to the Die-hards for their campaign against India.

I understand that at the Tory headquarters relevant portions suitable for their propaganda are being culled from the speeches of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar, Sir Mahomed Shafi and the Prime Minister so that constituencies may be flooded with literature against Indian aspirations.

King Entertains Princes

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Scenes of oriental splendour were witnessed at Buckingham Palace, to-night when Their Majesties the King and Queen entertained at dinner Indian ruling Princes. The Prince of Wales and the Duke and the Duchess of York were present, and the guests numbered 53. Princes sat at one long table with the King in middle and the Queen opposite.—Reuter.

Hartog & Hesketh Committee's Recommendations

GOVT. URGED TO GIVE EFFICT

Muslim Education Conference Resolutions

POONA, Oct. 8.

The Bombay Muslims Educational Conference to-day adopted several resolutions. One of them urged Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Hartog and Hesketh Committee, while another wanted recognition of the Oosmania University Graduates by the Bombay University. A third resolution urged that interest accrued on deposits in Banks but not withdrawn by Muslims should be transferred towards the Conference funds. The Conference requested Government that the Educational Department should not be axed, and also that Government teachers should be allowed to attend the Conference. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Junagad State to renew their monthly contribution of Rs. 300 towards the Conference.

The Conference then elected office bearers for the year.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

At the Muslim Ladies Conference this afternoon under the presidency of Lady Ebrahim H. Jaffer resolutions were passed among others urging Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Hartog Committee, in consultation with Muslim leaders and to incorporate in the school curriculate a study of domestic science. Other resolution reiterated the need for Anglo-Urdu girls middle school's as well as ladies educational committees in each district towns.

The Conference also expressed its opinion that the unnecessary expenditure on wedding ceremonies should be curtailed and savings thus made should be devoted to the education of Muslim girls.—A.P.

EFFECT OF PEGGING OF RUPEE TO STERLING

Foreign Dealers Demand Hoondies' Payment In Gold

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8.

Delhi dealers have recently repudiated some of their contracts with non-British foreign textile dealers, in view of the pegging of rupee to the sterling. Enquiries also show that some of the foreign non-British dealers have demanded payment on their hoondies in gold. One result of this is that the price of non-British textiles has gone up by a few points within last two weeks. This should not be taken to mean that the price of British textiles has come down. The reason for this is stated to be fewer imports (about twelve per cent. of normal imports) coupled with potential bumper sales during the Durga Puja. For the present there is practically no business either in foreign or Swadeshi goods. The demand for gold still seems to be quiet high and the price of the sovereign has gone up to Rs. 17 within two days.—A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL'VI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.